INSURANCE
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OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE: ONE ANNA
REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL XXI NO 120 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

BENGAL GOVERNMENT WHITE-WASH POLICE CONDUCT

Out Of The Gloaming.

Looks like "C. R." wants to create a new class of "untouchables."

* * * *

"There is a tragedy behind every joke that he makes. That tragedy is that you are able to go on joking when the world is full of sorrow and the man himsef is dying." Thus Mr. Rajagopalachari in his Bombay speech.

* * * *

C. R. seems to revel in tragedy, and thinks his first duty is to make other peoples' lives also a tragedy. But he knows how to crack a joke himself on the quiet.

* * * *

With such depressing influences around him, all his lieutenants and doctors telling him that he was going to die—with the solitary exception of Mrs. Naidu.—it is a marvel and wonder that Gandhiji has survived. It would do C. R. good to follow his leader's example for a change.

* * * *

"Geneva Hopes revived: Mr. Henderson's plea to get on" say the headlines. If Uncle Arthur did not ask them to "get on", he would be asked to get out.

* * * *

The Madras Chief Minister complains that it is a "dirty game" to say that he is aspiring for the Non-Brahmin Party leadership, while the party organ says that it is "silly stuff". Rather uncomplimentary to the Chief Minister, but the poor fellow has to pocket these insults along with the Chief Ministership.

* * * *

"Page-Croft Exposed—Sir S. Reed's Strong Stand" says a Delhi paper. The strong stand is only for the White Paper, and the danger according to Sir John Thomson, lies in India rejecting it and not in its acceptance.

* * * *

The "Coterie", says an announcement, will meet at Coteriean S. Ramiah's flat, Hira Baug, Matunga when Coteriean K. L. Srinivasan will lecture on "Our Railway,"—with particular reference, we presume, to the beggars and hawkers in trains between Victoria or Churchgate, and Matunga and the rudeness of ticket-collectors.

* * * *

"Coteriean" is quite a charming appellation. It should leave "Rotarians" gasping with jealousy. We're not quite sure whether its Tamil or Telugu.

* * * *

"Coterie", however, is a French word adopted by the English and a member of a coterie, if he is to be anything at all would be a "Coterier" or a "Coterin". But "Coteriean", as a Madrasi adaptation, ain't so bad.

* * * *

It is distressing to learn, from the All-India Income Tax Report for 1931-32 that in spite of prosecutions and fines and penalties, to say nothing of the pertinacity and inquisitiveness of the Nosey Parkers of the Departments, attempts to evade the tax continued.

* * * *

Some examples of attempted evasion are quoted—as hints to shirkers what not to do presumably.

"An assessee showed in his books total purchases of Rs. 4,423 but the books of another assessee showed that a single item of his purchases had amounted to Rs. 10,000."

It seems time the assessees got together and made a bundobast to stand by one another.

* * * *

Here is another instance of an assessee—a grocer—who was badly let down by the gross carelessness of a fellow-assessee. He showed a turn-over of Rs. 6,978 but the other fellow's books showed that he had purchased goods worth Rs. 22,100 from the latter alone.

* * * *

Our own feeling is that this practice of cross-references is hardly playing the game. There ought to be some consideration for people whose very simplicity proves them to be mere amateurs in tax evasion.

* * * *

However, the cases quoted are not confined to grocers and such-like small fry. A prominent High Court Advocate and an eminent Doctor were found by cross-checking to be guilty of a number of omissions. But in their cases, of course, it could only have been mere carelessness and absence of mind.

* * * *

"What happened when the police searched your house?"

"It was fine! The police found the front-door key which my wife had hidden, a penny stamp I lost weeks ago, and four collar studs."

DENIES ILL-TREATMENT OF CONGRESSMEN

Charges Are False From Start To Finish, Says Hoare

DODGES QUESTION OF PUBLIC INQUIRY IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Thos. Williams asked if the Government of Bengal had yet reported to the Government of India on representations by members of the Assembly alleging ill-treatment by the Police of Congressmen arrested in connection with the recent Congress session.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the Government of India had just received the detailed report and views of the Government of Bengal, which showed that allegations were false.

He added that the Government of Bengal were issuing a communique on the subject shortly.

WHY NOT A PUBLIC INQUIRY?

Mr. T. Williams asked when the report would be available to the public.

Sir Samuel asked for notice, and said that he certainly was prepared to make a full statement, and he did not see any reason at the moment why the report should not be made available.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked if Sir Samuel was aware that that Pandit Malaviya had given detailed information on the matter, including names of persons attacked ad alleged to have attacked and asked whether in view of this, Sir Samuel did not consider a public inquiry desirable.

FLING AT MALAVIYA.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "I am very sorry to see so prominent a public man as Pt. Malaviya has given his name to these very vicious and false charges." he added that Mr. Morgan Jones would see when the Government of Bengal made their statement that the charges from start to finish were false.

Sir Bertram Falle (Conservative) asked if anyone was being proceeded against for false statements.

Mr. Williams asked if Pt. Malaviya was not generally recognised as a person who told the truth.

Sir Samuel replied that it was all the more regrettable that on two occasions Pt. Malaviya had lent his name to totally false and unsupported charges.

GOLD FLIGHT.

"I am satisfied and believe that the Government of India is satisfied that exports of privately owned gold and maintenance of the link between Sterling and Rupee have been of highest advantage to India", declared Sir S. Hoare replying to Mr. David Grenfell, who asked what action the Government of India proposed to take regarding representations of the Federation of Indian Chambers requesting embargo on gold exports, and protesting against the sterling link.

Mr. Grenfell asked whether Sir Samuel considered that there should be some limit.

Sir Samuel said: "I think on the whole, the export of gold has been beneficial to India and World."—

SHAKING PAGODA TREE.

Mr. Grenfell asked if Sir Samel Hoare was aware that already 25 per cent. of India's gold had been exported.

Sir Samuel Hoare said even if that were the case he should not say it was regrettable and added that nobody had made an estimate of the amount of gold in India.

No replies were given to Conservative Samuel's suggestion that there was between 500 and 1,000 million sterling worth of gold in India or Mr. Molson's suggestion that the link with sterling had raised prices in India, while not increasing the burden of external debt and had been an unqualified benefit.

FAMILY AND PENSION FUNDS.

Sir Alfred Knox asked why subscribers to the Indian Family and Pension Funds had been asked whether they preferred various funds to be withdrawn from the Indian Government account with a view to investment in sterling securities.

Sir S. Hoare replied that pension funds had been built up from contributions of officers serving in India, and it had been recognised that they were property subscribers. As in the past, the desire had frequently been expressed for their investment in sterling, and the present was though to be a fitting occasion to ascertain whether such a measure would meet with the general approval of the subscribers.

Sir A. Knox asked if the pre-

(Continued on page 7.)

FINAL WEEK OF FAST

Mahatma Enters Most Critical Period, Say Doctors

NAUSEA DISAPPEARS

No Complications: Signs Of Weakness Visible, But Mentally Alert

POONA, May 22.

With the commencement of the third and last week, Gandhiji is entering on the most critical period of his fast, according to doctors who examined him this afternoon for the fourth time since the beginning of the ordeal.

While doctors declined to commit themselves to any definite statement as to whether Gandhiji was entering the danger zone, they expressed the opinion that in his present weak condition nobody could sfay what might happen during the coming week.

According to those attending on him, signs of weakness are more visible to-day than on any previous day. Every precaution is, therefore, being taken to avoid even the slightest strain on him, and vigilance is accordingly being redoubled.

A special cot which enables him to sit up without any effort on his part for drinking water has been provided.

NO SLACKENING.

To-day's medical examination has revealed no undesirable complication. He is taking plenty of Sinhgad Spring water, and nausea is reported to have been completely checked. His blood pressure and pulse remain satisfactory.

Though he is growing weaker physically every day, there has not still been any slackening of his mental powers. He listens attentively and continues to take keen interest in all devotional items in his daily programme and instructs his associates. He also gives instructions for recitation of religious hymns, and yesterday while the Ramayana was being read out to him in the afternoon during his silence, he passed a note to the reader suggesting that the reader required more training.

It is noteworthy that all instructions given by him in writing during his silence are in a bold steady hand.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S CONDITION SAME AS BEFORE

Doctors Issue Bulletin After Examining Him

POONA, May 22.

A medical board consisting of Drs. B. C. Roy, G. V. Deshmukh, M. D. Gilder, Purshotam Patel, Erulkar, Gharpure and Phatak examined Gandhiji this afternoon for about 15 minutes and after joint consultations issued the following bulletin:—

"Except for the increasing loss of weight and weakness, general condition of Mahatmaji remains the same, as it was, when we saw him last."—A. P.

MAHATMA GROWS WEAKER

Otherwise Passes Comfortable Day

POONA, May 22.

A bulletin issued at 8-30 p.m. from "Parnakuti" says:

"Mahatma Gandhi passed a fairly comfortable day. He is weaker. Otherwise his condition is satisfactory. His weight to-day was 87 1/4 lbs."

Syt. Ramdas Gandhi, third son of the Mahatma, arrived here this evening and is expected to stay on till the end of the fast.

It has been decided that the next examination by the Medical Board should take place on Thursday next when Dr. Ansari is also expected to join.—A. P.

(Earlier news appears on page 12).

Japanese Knocking At Gates Of Peiping

NO INTENTION OF OCCUPATION; MERELY TESTING CHINA'S SINCERITY

TOKIO, May 22.

Japanese troops are two miles from Peiping and expect to enter the city in the afternoon, according to the Japanese press reports from the front; but pending official confirmation, the War Office continues to reiterate the belief that occupation will be avoided.

The War Office spokesman declares that Japan has no intention of occupying either Peiping or Tientsin, but a small detachment might enter Peiping and keep in contact with the Japanese garrison, and will withdraw as soon as Japan is convinced of China's sincerity.—Reuter.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR

Dr. B. S. Moonje has wired to the Viceroy protesting against the reported action of the Government of India against the ruler of the Alwar State.

300 HOUSES BURNT DOWN

MADRAS, May 22.

A Vizagapatam correspondent reports a devastating fire in Yellamanchili, which burnt down more than 300 houses leaving a large number of families of the Harijan community destitute. Mr. Sivaraman, Sub-Collector, Narsapatam, who was in camp, hurried to the spot and rendered great service personally, preventing the spread of the fire. His example was followed by other officers and those who were rendered homeless were fed yesterday under the personal supervision of the Sub-Collector.—A. P.

LATEST FROM PARNAKUTI

POONA, May 22.

When the doctors were ushered into the presence of Gandhiji to-day for examining him, there was an awkward pause and none of them seemed ready to begin. Their hesitancy did not escape the attention of the distinguished patient, who put them at their ease by jocularly remarking "well, let someone lead the attack."

Dr. Deshmukh then began the examination.

At the time of wiring, Gandhiji was sleeping comfortably.—A. P.

Trivandrum, May 22.—The heavy downpour of rain continues in Trivandrum and in its vicinity. The Vannpuram river near Attungal 21 miles from Trivandrum and the river Mammed about 18 miles away have been reported to be flooded. Water is flowing over the main central road leading towards the north to Kottayam at a number of places.—A. P.

(SEE STOP PRESS ON PAGE 8.)

LEG FETTERS IN CEYLON

Mahara Prison Disturbances Echo In House Of Commons

LONDON, May 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morgan Jones asked if Sir P. Cunliffe Lister was aware that convicts responsible for the recent disturbances in Mahara prison in Ceylon had been ordered to wear 5lb. leg fetters for a month, and whether he would inform the Ceylon Government that such penalties should be abandoned, and they should aim at eabling prisoners to earn remission.

Sir P. Cunliffe Lister said he had no information, bpt was asking the Governor to report, and added that he was not aware if the State Council had accepted the recommendation of the Ceylon Committee that the opportunty for securng remission should be extended to prisoners serving over a month.

Mr. Morgan Jones asked if Sir P. Cunliffe Lister would ensure that this type of punishment was abrogated in Ceylon.

Sir P. C. Lister replied it was necessary to ascertain the facts before replying, and also to consider whether it was a matter for the State Council.—Reuter.

V. J. PATEL IMPROVES

But Still Requires Rest; Bose Is Much Better And Is Studying Civics

VIENNA, May 22.

Syt. V. J. Patel, who is still in sanatorium outside Vienna, is decidedly better in health, according to physicians, but still requires rest as a result of nervous breakdown complicated by the heart trouble.

He made one or two motor car excursions, which left him rather overtired. Syt. Subhas Bose, who is now living in Hotel de France, looks much better and able to get out a good deal, though he complains of internal pains. Syt. Bose is spending much time inspecting city's municipal schemes and hopes to adapt what he is learning in India.

CHANGE IN POLICY.

Syt. Bose and Patel have met on several occasions and, according to Mr. Bose, they discussed whether a new line should be taken either by the Congress asa whole or a new party arising out of the Congress. Syt. Bose states that there is no question this will be a more moderate line. It will, he adds, be more extremist line as a natural reply to Tory die-hards.—Reuter.

MOTORISTS TO PROTEST

But No Satyagraha Says W. I. A. A. Secretary

MASS MEETING ON TUESDAY

Association Officials Will Make Every Effort To Avoid Traffic Obstruction

A rumour that Bombay motorists contemplate staging a spectacular demonstration on Tuesday evening as a protest against the reimposition of road tolls by the Bombay Government was current in the city on Monday.

According to some motorists the protest was to take the form of a satyagraha—a fleet of cars covering Queen's Road from Churchgate to Opera House and blockading traffic for a few minutes with a view to bring home to Government that this unfair taxation on motorists must be removed.

MASS MEETING.

Mr. A. H. C. Sykes, the Secretary of the Western India Automobile Association interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative in this connection denied that any such demonstration was contemplated.

The Association had, however convened a mass meeting of motorists on Tuesday evening.

"No doubt we expect a big crowd and possibly there will be a fleet of cars, but arrangements for parking them so as to cause the least obstruction to traffic will be made" he added.

"Besides we have already written to the police to make arrangements to regulate traffic."

"No doubt parking a fleet of cars along Queens Road and blocking traffic would look very spectacular as a demonstration, but I don't see any point in it. It is childish and we will definitely do anythisg to prevent such a demonstration.

"It is against the principles of our Association to do anything in the nature of obstructing traffic and we should very much regret if any member of our Association took part in any kind of wilful obstruction to traffic even as a mark of protest."

PROTEST AGAINST TOLLS.

Mr. Sykes hoped that motorists will round the banner of the Association and make the protest effective.

The meeting will be presided over by Mr. H. E. Ormerod, the President of the Association and among the speakers will be Mr. P. P. Kapadia, a member of the Committee and Mr. Groom Bridge.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy had also been invited to speak at the meeting by some members but it is not known whether he will do so.

The recent reimposition of road tolls in the Bombay Presidency has raised a storm of protests from motorists who feel that they are overburdened more than the ordinary taxpayer with imposts of all kinds.

HALF ANNA PER MILE.

The incidence of toll taxation say on a motor trip from Bombay to Mahableshwar worked out at about half anna per mile.

Motorists hold that the toll is an unmitigated nuisance also because they retard the movement of traffic and cause congestion on the roads in the vicinity of toll bars.

SIR DENYS BROOKE PASSES AWAY

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 22.

Sir Denys (Brooke) Blakeway died suddenly while walking with his wife in the grounds of Northwood House, Hareham.

(Sir Denys (Brooke) Blakeway was formerly attached to the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India but retired in 1924. He was 63 years of age at the time of his death.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Literary man as assistant to a journalist. Pay according to qualifications. Box No. 537. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Under-Graduates. Judicial Officers Engineers, Overseers, Suboverseers Draftsmen, E. & M. Engineers. Doctors, Teachers, Typists. Foresters, Rangers, Account Clerks, Apply Employment Procuring Bureau, B. N. Rd., Lucknow. (536)

Wanted a graduate with English Honours to work as an assistant teacher in higher classes of S. H. High School, Dholka. Apply stating qualifications and minimum pay expected to:—M. C. Shah, Chairman, S. H. High School Committee. (6714).

12. TO BE LET.

Bungalow for residence and Factory combined Rs. 60 p.m. at Chinchpokli, B. H. Warden Sons & Co., 621, Dhobi Talao. (529).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim Students' Hostel, Bordi (Dist. Thana) — Run by the Konkan Muslim Education Society, Thana and connected with the S.P. Hakimji High School, Bordi. Fine independent bungalow, situated at a very healthy site, facing the sea, with ample play grounds. Individual care, special attention to backward pupils. Liberal and varied diet. Charges moderate Prospectus from M. Khairuddin Ahmed Siddiqi, B.A., Supdt. (6622)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted for the sale of excellent Deshi cloths. Liberal terms and fine samples, from West Coast Weaving Estt. Chovva Malabar. (635).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Ananapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Lucky, Wednesday, Thursday certain two chances Rs. 10 for first 25 for second. Don't lose to-day's sure Rs. 10. Apply Cotton Trade Syndicate, Ghira Bazar, Dadiseth Agiary Lane, Vajeram Building, Phone 24627. (529)

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Framji Cawasji Institute

DHOBI TALAO.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Furniture, Sofas, etc. to be disposed of. Details and inspection given on application to the Custodian on the premises.

6712

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KANTILAL HIRALAL VIRCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Khoti tenure land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Bandra-Ghod Bunder Road at Kandivli in Kasbe Malad Pot Tookdi Bandra, Talooka Salsette Tookdi, Zilla Thana, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property of Mancherji Pestonji Choksi, on or towards the East by the said Bandra-Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the South by a water passage (vira) and not bearing any survey numbers as the village of Malad has not been surveyed and forming part of a big-piece of land numbers 6, 9, 12, 19, 27, 16, 5, 42, 3, 20 and called Doonge together with all outhouses, buildings, yards, ways, wells, water, water-courses, sewers, ditches drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied or enjoyed.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1933.

G. D. TIJORIWALLA.
For Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

6711

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHAMPUBAI JAIRAM, Bai SAVITRIBAI BALARAM and PANDURANG BHASKAR, all of Malad Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any estate or interest by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise bequest, trust, share, inheritance, possession, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever in or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which period, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of gavthan land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being in the village of Malad in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 52 feet in length and 61 feet in breadth or 310 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East and North by the property of Moreshwar Narayan, on or towards the West by a private passage, on or towards the South by the public roads, with a tiled house bearing Notified Area Committee No. 23A and City Survey No. 79 and the measurements of the said dwelling house being 33 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1933

UNVALA AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

6713

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLABHBHDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay and Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 2115 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Khot, and in the Record of Rights of Vile-Parle as under Final Plot Number 65 A of the Town Planning Scheme Number VI of Vile Parle, together with the bungalow and other structures standing thereon, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the property of Manchalaxmi Chaganlal, on the South by the property bearing Final Plot No. 66 of the same Scheme, on the East by the property of B. B. & C. I. Railway on the West by the Scheme Road.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1933.

G. D. TIJORIWALLA.
For Messrs. Amarchand & Mangaldas.
Purchasers Attorneys.

6710

REWARD OF RS. 500.
MAHATMA BRADATTA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
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Legal Notices

NOTICE

My Clients THE COUNTRY INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, having its Registered Office at No. 5, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, much regret to inform the Public that, of late, some persons have been circulating news which have been understood as imputing to the Company and its Managing Agents, Messrs. Menur & Co., dishonesty and misconduct in the management of the business of the Company. There is no foundation, in fact, for an imputation, of the kind and my clients deeply regret that any words capable of that construction should ever have been circulated. My clients assure the Public that the Company has at present, a fully subscribed capital of Rs. 1,00,000/- of which Rs. 50,-000/- have been paid up. The business secured during the eight months of the commencement of my clients business is over Rs. 60 lakhs yielding an average monthly premia income of about Rs. 10,000/-. My clients firm is under a strong Board of Directors with efficient Management and control.

My clients have instructed me to take action against the persons concerned.

B. K. BOSE.
Attorney-at-Law.
&
Attorney for The Country Insurance Company, Limited.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 9th day of May, 1933.
7, Old Post Office Street.

6672

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	28 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	30 May	13 June
*Genoa Maru	6788	17 June	2 July.
Hakusan Maru	10,500	..	@ 10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	..	@ 25 July

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10,000	8 June	26 June
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	19 June	6 July

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17,000		21 June
Asama Maru	17,000		5 July

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11,600	24 June
Hikawa Maru	11,600	17 July

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
London Maru	11th May	23rd May
Atlas ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Shunko ,,	9th June	17th ,,
Altai ,,	11th ,,	24th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

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CHINA'S FAITH IN BUDDHISM

200 Youngmen Initiated "Bhikhus"

SHANGHAI, May 19.

The belief that China no longer clings to Buddhism and some of her ancient religions is untrue, according to a ceremony which was held recently in the province of Kansu, when in the city of Taichow more than 200 young men were made Buddhist priests.

The ceremony, which has not been held for 20 years, consisted of the burning into the head of each neophyte twelve scars, six in a row, which mark the Buddhist priest.

The young men were entertained with great honour in the temple and recitations and ceremonial marchings and drills were the order of the day.

Many of the women of the city took vows to eat only vegetables during their lifetime, and had their arms burned in identical fashion with the marks of the priests.

Foreign residents were not allowed to witness the proceedings but only a limited number of Chinese, as it was feared that the priests might be mobbed by the crowd.—Reuter.

WILL LARWOOD DO IT AGAIN?

Leg Theory Tactics May Be Barred By M. C. C

The eyes of the whole sporting world will be focused upon Harold Larwood when the cricket season of 1933 opens this week. It isn't given to many men to make cricket history, yet Larwood at the age of twenty-eight, has achieved this distinction, for while he was in Australia with the M.C.C. team during the past few months he not only own the "Ashes" for England, but he bowled in such a manner as to scare every batsman to whom he was opposed, says Hedley Hervey.

And now, because of this, the cricket legislators at Lord's have to consider whether, as the Australians contend, the laws of the game must be re-written so far as fast bowling is concerned.

Who is this man who has thus set the world of cricket by the ears?

Larwood was born at Runcar Gate, Notts, in November, 1904, and received his education at a Council school. He was by no means brilliant as a scholar and, as there were no organised games connected with the school, he showed no particular skill at cricket.

A STRANGE HAT-TRICK.

At the age of thirteen young Harold was put to work. He was very small for his age and this lack of inches, combined with the limited number of opportunities in the neighbourhood, rather "cramped his style", so that his first job was on a farm.

Imagine this small boy trying to groom horses and accompanying a dog to round up a flock of sheep. And there were duties that were even less dignified, such as standing for hours in the middle of a newly sown wheatfield and banging an old tin tea-tray to scare away the birds.

After six months on the Farm Harold decided that there were other ways of earning a few shillings a week, and started working for the Annesley Colliery Co-operative Society. The work was hard and there was not much leisure, but in the summer months he generally found time for an hour's cricket now and again.

There are coal-mines quite close to Runcar Gate, where Harold lived with his parents, and, as most of the boys in that district worked in the pits, he thought there would be more scope for him if he toiled underground. So, at the age of fourteen, he had his first taste of a miner's life.

For the next few years England's super-bowler worked as a miner, and played cricket for the Runcar Gate Club, first in the second eleven, in which, in his second season, he took 76 wickets at an average cost of about 4 runs each, and then in the first.

He tells here the story of one of these second eleven games in which he performed the "hat-trick."

After bowling down the wicket of an opponent Larwood's nose began to bleed, and he was forced to lie on his back until the flow ceased.

Then he got up and bowled out another man, when the bleeding re-started. Again there was a short delay, after which he got another victim and his nose began all over again.

After this period with the Runcar Gate Club Larwood started playing for his own colliery side, and began to acquire something of a reputation amongst pit-teams. As his work underground strengthened his muscles, his bowling became faster.

At the age of eighteen and a half he was advised by Joe Hardstaff, the old Notts and England batsman, to apply to the Notts County Club for a trial, but he was conscious of his lack of height and refused. However, his parents pointed out that, if he became a professional cricketer, he could say good-bye to the pits, and this argument bore fruit.

So, in June, 1923, Larwood was tried out in the nets on the Trent Bridge ground and, although he did nothing extraordinary, he was engaged as a ground-bowler, much to his own delight and that of his parents.

It was not until two years later that he got his first chance—against Yorkshire at Sheffield, before nearly 30,000 spectators. He refers to this as "a very big ordeal for me, but I was lucky, for I got two or three wickets in each innings." Since that day he has never been left out of the Notts side.

In the following year, 1926, he was chosen to play for England against Australia, at Lord's; and again at the Oval in the Fifth Test which gave England the "Ashes."

"ALWAYS WILLING TO LEARN."

Here are Larwood's own words in referring to those two great occasions:

"No one felt bigger than I did when I was selected to play for my country. I was determined to justify my inclusion; but I didn't do too well. Still, others did worse, but I felt a little downhearted."

Then, when he played in the Firth Test against Australia, at the Oval, in 1926: "What an ordeal! The first four Tests were drawn and the last one to be played to a finish—and the selectors had put their trust in me again. Still, England won and I did my share. What a thrill for me at the finish!"

Every cricket enthusiast knows what Harold Larwood has done for the game since those 1926 matches and everybody knows of his recent success in Australia. But only the men who have played with and against him appreciate the fact that he would scorn to take advantage of an opponent and that, so far as his body-line bowling is concerned, he merely bowls on the leg-side for catches, 'for nobody is more upset than he when a batsman is hit by the ball.'

Hats off to Harold Larwood, farm-hand, shop-boy, miner, and winner of the "Ashes!" A modest man who, while at the very zenith of his powers, writes:

"The chief factor of my success is, I am always willing to learn, and never give up trying."

Modest man, Harold Larwood! But then, the men who do big things always are modest—and he has certainly done big things!

OBTAINING SIGNATURES BY DECEPTION

Hubli Electric Co. President Prosecutes Managing Director

Arguments were not concluded on Friday, when the Notice issued against Mr. R. L. Amte, Managing Director, of the Hubli Electric Co., Ltd., at the instance of Mr. S. R. Patel, the President of the Company charging him under Sections 477 and 465, I.P.C., for obtaining the signatures of the President to the Minutes of a meeting by deception, and for removing certain pages of the Minutes Book, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

Mr. Gadkari on behalf of the complainant alleged that Minutes of a meeting—that was held on the 26th November, 1932, were written up in the Minutes Book by one Mr. Reddy and that certain resolutions were passed at that meeting. Resolution No. 4, he said, empowered the complainant and one Mr. Muddman to negotiate and raise money on certain debentures of the company and it also revoked the powers given to Mr. R. L. Amte the accused, to negotiate those debentures.

Mr. Gadkari alleged that the complainant, as President signed the resolution as passed at their meeting. This resolution was then embodied in the minutes of the meeting and was written up in the Minute Book.

The accused while in Bombay obtained the signature of the complainant to the Minutes, which, he said were the Minutes of the meeting of the 26th November. It then transpired that the resolution No. 4 was not incorporated in the Minutes, on making inquiries, he learnt that the Minute Book had been tampered with and a deception had been practised on him.

DEFENCE PLEA

Mr. Kapadia on behalf of the accused urged that the President of the Company and Mr. Muddman were working in collusion and they had filed suits against the accused in order to take away the business from him. The articles of association clearly debarred the power to raise any loans being delegated to any member or members of the Board of Directors and the power to borrow was solely vested in the accused.

He said the accused's actions were "bona-fides" and that not a single pie had gone into his pocket and that no charge lay under Sections 477 and 465, and he was entitled to ask that the notice be dismissed.

Further hearing was adjourned to 21st June.

Tevfik Rustu Bey, Turkish Foreign Minister has welcomed President Roosevelt's message.—Reuter.

The U. P. Depressed Classes Conference will be held on the May 20 at Nonipur in the district of Azamgarh Mr. N. C. Dhoosia will preside.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

WEATHER CAUSING LIQUIDATION IN N. Y.

Improved Technical Position

TRADE ACTIVE BUYER ON DECLINES

BOMBAY, May 22.

A very bearish atmosphere prevailed in the American Cotton Market on Saturday as reactionary selling was renewed. As a result of continued favourable weather over the cotton belt, the market was overwhelmed with heavy liquidation and selling by Southern Houses. Improving Dollar was another factor that further weakened the market. Despite the persistent and eager efforts of Trade to maintain a firm level, the prices of cotton underwent a serious recession by nearly a quarter of a cent. The position of the market, however, is considered quite healthy and will readily respond to any bullish news. Hence purchases at this level are considered advisable.

The market opened at a decline of three points July contract standing at 8.42-03. From the beginning till the close the session was under the strong influence of weakening factors. Following the opening prices, steadied up a little and July contract touched highest at 8.45 the previous closing level. Reactionary selling was considerably revived and the market was forced to adopt a backward trend. Advanced long liquidation and selling by Southern Houses influenced by continued reports of favourable weather conditions over most part of the cotton belt heavily depressed the market. In spite of the fact that the session was a short one, a very sharp decline of nearly a quarter of a cent was experienced. Notwithstanding the continued strong support of trade prices could not make any improvement from the depressed state. Operators who made recent heavy speculative purchases are now appearing in the market to dispose of their holdings on account of the disappointment caused by the long delay of the Government to enforce any reduction in acreage. July contract touched 8.16-29 the lowest level for the day. In the absence of any outside support prices remained around the lowest level almost till the close. However, at the last moment market firmed up by 5 to 6 points and finally July contract closed at 8.22-23. Prices of Ready Cotton also witnessed a drop of nearly 25 points and closed at 8.25-25.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 9.000 bales and Exports 6 000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS.

In sympathy with the ruling weakness in the New York market the New Orleans cotton market also appeared entirely weak May and July contracts being finally quoted at 8.06-23 and 8.16-29. The spot market finished at 8.18-28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened somewhat firm July contract being traded at 5.75-01. Business was more or less restricted and market observed a quiet tone. Prices moved in a narrow range In the absence of any bullish factor the market was far from active. To add to this the advices received from Egyptian Section were also not in anyway encouraging. The market received no outside support. Before close liquidating operations on a limited scale were executed and prices declined by further 3 to 4 points. However, the market maintained a steady tone throughout and finally closed at a loss of five points July contract standing at 5.69-50. The spot market finished at 5.91-05.

EAST INDIAN.

The market was pretty weak July and October closing at 4.90-04 and 4.99-04.

EGYPTIAN.

Egyptian market also ruled somewhat weak Sakel and Upper July closing respectively at 7.75-05 and 6.95-05.

ALEXANDRIAN.

An heavy decline in the prices of cotton was experienced Sakel May and Upper June finishing at 14.40-25 and 12.49-20.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES.

The following Cable Advices have been received by the undermentioned firms from their Foreign Friends:—

Messrs. Patel Brothers:—

Liverpool:— Increased hedge selling.

New York:—Liquidation on better weather and advancing dollar which Washington expected to counter. Good trade demand continues.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co.:

New York:—Liquidation. Stop-loss selling. Trade bought scale.

New York:—Good weather except for West Texas. General liquidation owing to overbought market. Think market is in a healthy position.

New York:—Overdue technical readjustment. Trade absorbing speculative liquidation. Favour purchases declines.

New York:—Strength Dollar, favourable weather causing general liquidation also market called upon absorb red-cross fixations. Dry goods market strong. Market position respond quickly any favourable news.

New York:—Longs liquidating. Improved technical position. Favour buying this level and scale down.

Messrs. Thos' Smith & Co.:—

Liverpool:—Favourable weather causing heavy long liquidation but trade an active buyer on the decline. D

Messrs. Langley & Co.:—

Liverpool:—Market acts as if requires fresh stimulus but think too dangerous liquidate total longs with view to re-purchase cheaper.

MARKET OPINION.

Continued favourable weather and red-cross and Southern selling and Amoskeag Mill strike due to labour troubles caused heavy liquidation. Government having so far taken no action for the control of acreage has also disappointed operators who made large speculative purchases of cotton and dry-goods. Despite the recent advance in commodities the consumption so far has not appreciably increased and the Farmers appear willing to let go their old stocks, apart from their selling new crop over 9 cents and thus increasing the port and interior stocks. Politically though France and Germany have agreed to accept the Disarmament plan with reservations much now depends on the American announcement to-day at Geneva. With regard to the Economic Conference Professor Moley, President Roosevelt's adviser, pleads caution for an early optimism as to the outcome of economic and financial issues and there is yet no hint as to the amelioration of the War-debt problem. He predicts probably an agreement may be feasible on stabilisation of currency and the raising of silver prices. A week ago we stated our information from a reliable Wall Street source that 9 cents was high enough and a reaction of 100 to 150 points was overdue before the end of this month and our latest information from the same source confirms this opinion. For long pull operations we are however recommended to make moderate scale down purchases before the 31st nstant as though prices may be taken a little lower another big rise in confidently predicted next month possibly carrying prices around ten cents. —(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—July 292, October 268, January 254.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A. May 1933 (expected)—Liverpool May (expected) Rs. 48 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach J. August 1933 (expected)—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 44-1/2 at Exchange 1/6'

Broach A. May 1934 (expected) —Liverpool May 1934 (expected) Rs. 32 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J. August (expected)—New York July closing Rs. 38 at 3.87-1/8 Cross Rate.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Liquidation. Stop-loss selling. Trade bought scale.

New York:—Good weather except for West Texas. General liquidation owing to overbrought market. Think market is in a healthy position'

New York:—Overdue technical readjustment. Trade absorbing speculative liquidation. Favour purchases declines.

New York:—Strength Dollar favourable weather causing general liquidation also market called upon absorb Red-cross fixations. Dry goods market strong. Market position respond quickly any favourable news.

New York:—Longs liquidating. Improved technical posotion. Favour buying this level and scale down.

Bombay Cotton

Profit-Taking By Jobbers

Bombay, May 22.

In consequence of weakness in Foreign markets our local cotton market also ruled easy to-day. During the earlier part of the session Broach July opened at Rs. 198 and advanced a little on covering by shorts to Rs. 199 but later began to decline on selling by Commission Houses touch Broach July at Rs. 197. But prices again recovered a little at noon. The foreign advices were generally construed in a bullish light and hence the jobbers who had freely sold on Saturday last were conspicuous buyers throughout the session to-day. The market steadily improved and later when Liverpool July opened turned out to be only 8 points lower (instead of the expected 12) and subsequently was quoted at 5.64—5, the advance was emphasised. The closing rates at 5-30 p.m. were as follows:—

Broach April May 196/8.
Broach July-Aug. Rs. 199/4.
Broach Apl/May 1934 Rs. 215.
Oomra May Rs. 185-12.
Oomra July Rs. 185/8.
Oomra D/Jan. Rs. 193.
Bengal May Rs. 159-4.
Bengal D/January Rs. 166.
Teji Mandi Broach July Rs. 14.
Teji Mandi Broach A/May Rs. 41-8.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

Cotton Exchange, Sewree May 22

ROOM RATE.

No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 163 December|January 1934.
No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 156 May 1933.
No. 1 F.G.M.G. Bengal 157 May 1933.
No 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 196 April May 1933.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 198 July|August 1933.
No. 2 F.G.M.G. Broach 214 April|May 1934.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 192 December|January 1934.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 185 May 1933.
No. 3 Fine M.G. Oomra 185 July 1933.

SPOT RATES.

	Extra S.	S. F.	Fy	G. Gd.
M.G. Bengal (U.P.) No. 1		167 163	159	155
	S.F.	S.F.	F. Fy.	G. Gd.
M.G. Punjab		163 160	157	154
M.G. Rajputana		164 161	158	155
M.G. Broach No. 2		201 199	197	195
M.G.Punjab-American		209 207	205	203
M.G.Kadi Veramgaum		198 196	194	192
M.G. Dhollera		196 194	192	190
M.G. Kalagin		197 195	193	191
M.G. Surat		241 239	237	233
M.G. Rajpipla		239 237	235	235
M.G. Navsari		248 246	244	242
M.G. Oomra (Berar) No. 3		190 188	186	184
M.G. C.P. No. 1		197 195	193	190
M.G. C.P. No. 2		193 191	189	186
M.G. Khandesh		186 183	180	
M.G. Muthia		177 173	168	

A. R.

Kamapala	325
Busoga	320
Bukedi	317
Jinja	314

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22

Java Sugar Ready 14|14|6.
Transhpment 5|2|6.
S S Ranee 5/-.
Shipment May 4|15|6.
Shipment June 4|15|3.
Shipment July 5|0|3.
Shipment July|Sept. 5|1|9.
Shipment Aug.|Sept. 5|2|3.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. 5|3|9.
Narcatia Ganj 23|2.
African Ready 14|14|6.
Tone:—Steadier.

INDORE SHARE MARKET

INDORE, May 22.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co).

P N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Ltd. 45/-.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 365/-.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 221/12.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) 155/12/-.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 109/5/-.
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 90/.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 12/.
Rajkumar Mills 21/12.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. 6/.
Binod Mills Ltd. 124/12/-
Bhigrath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 8/-.
Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 20/-.
Bank of Indore Ltd. 18/-.

WALL-STREET MARKET

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 20.

	Dollars.
American Power & Light Common	8
American Power and Light Pref. Dol. 6	20
American Forn. Power Common	10
American Forn. Power Gold Debentures	42
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	20
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond Pref. Dol. 5	33
Consolidated Gas	52
Columbia Gas	18
Pacific Gas and Elec. Co	25
Public Service Co. of N.J.	46
United Corporation	3
American Tel.	109
Western Union Telg.	39-7/8
Cheasapeake & Ohio	35
New York Central	27-3/8
Union Pacific R.R	89
Chrysler	20
General Motors	22-1/2
General Electric	19
Union Carbide	33-1/4
American Smelling	27-5/8
American Can	80
Drug Inc.	46
National Dairy	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	12-3/8
Int. Nickel Common	13-1/8
United Steel	47-1/4
United Aircraft	27
Sun Life of Canada	330
National City Bank	30
Chase Bank	Not quoted.
Guaranty Trust	285
Standard Oil of N.J.	34
Allis Chalmers	14
American Chicle Co.	43
Electrict Bond 6 per cent. Pref.	Not quoted.
Standard Brands	18
Int. Harvester	32
Goodyear Tyre	29-5/8
Youngstown	22
Norfolk and Western	146
Lima Locomotive	18-7/8
North American	24-5/8

GOLD PRICES

Quiet But Steady

Bombay, May 22.

In the gold market the prices were quiet but steady. Jeth was quoted at Rs. 30-5-6 and around the same level business was transacted during noon.

On Saturday the London gold prices were quoted at £6-2-7 showing a decline of 6 D. The Sterling dollar rate in London and New York quoted at 3.86 3/4 and 3.87 1/8 respectively. The London-Paris Exchange was 86.09.

Later some improvement was brought about due to considerable purchases by Banks, but it was not maintained.

The rates at 5-30 stood as follows:—

Gold Ready ..... Rs. 30-6-0
Jeth Settlement ..... Rs. 30-6-3
Asadh Settlement .... Rs. 30-5-9
Tejimandi Jeth ..... Rs. 0-7-6
Tejimandi Asadh .... Rs. 0-13-0
Sovereigns Ready .... Rs. 19-10-0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, May 19.

(In 1000's).

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1931|32
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12,375	222	14,173
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada & other America (excluding linters)	4,781	193	4,698
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,989	142	7,817
Of which to Japan	1,423	18	2,114
Of which to China	250	2	969
Of which to Great Britain	1,196	19	1,173
Of which to Germany	1,596	38	1,458
Stock at New York	—	199	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	4,048	—
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,624	—
World's visible supply	—	10,098	—
Of which American cotton	—	8,062	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	11,117	348	11,588
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,146	122	9.576

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex Godown.

Bombay, May 22.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready. Rs. 305 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs., Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready, Rs. 80 per ton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22.

TAXABLES.

3-1/2 p.c. G P Notes	82-6
3-1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Loan	93-0
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	100- 4
4 p.c. 1960/70	95-2
4-1/2 p.c. 1934	100-12
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60	102- 8
5 p.c. 1939/44	104-6
5 p.c. 1940-43	104 14
5 p.c. 1935	103--4
5-1|2 p.c. 1938-40	106- 5
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T B	106-4

SHORT-DATED.

4 p.c. 1931|36 (Tax-free)	100- 0
5 p.c. (Tax-free) 1933	100- 8
6 p.c. 1933-36	100- 8

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1045-555 Loan	110-6
6-1|2 p.c. B. D. Loan	106-10

STATE-LOANS.

5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	109- 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	109-12

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables

4 p.c. D P T 1974	91-8
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	91-0
5 p.c. F Deb. 1959	105- 0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	114- 0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	114- 0
6-1|2 p.c. B. I. T. 1937	107- 0

3-1/2 per cent opened at 82-3 improved to 82/7. Tone healthy.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 22.

B C RATE—
T T & D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1/6 1/32
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 June/Aug
Selling T T 1/6 Sept/Oct
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 347 nominal
Banks selling T T 345 nominal
Banks buying T T 342 nominal
PARIS
Banks selling D D 647
Bank buying D D 657
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 63-1-4
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 81 1/2 nominal
Banks buying 60 days 79 1/2 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84-1-2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 63 3/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 107 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.87 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 11/16 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 24.35 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.55 20th inst.
London/Italy 65.00 20th inst.
London/Berlin 14.40 20th inst.
London/Holland 8.42 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 20th inst.
London/New York 3.86 1/2 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Evchange:—Steady.
Gold £6/3/1 19th inst. £6/2/7 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/2 19th inst. 19 3/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 9/16 19th inst. 19 1/4 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34.20 19th inst. 33 1/2 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 9/16 p.c. 19th inst. 9/16 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos, 3/4 p.c. 19th inst. 3/4 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Assn., Ltd.)

Bombay, May 22.

Receipts from 1st Sept to 18th May		20,65,801
Same time last season		16.77,799
Exports from 1st Sept. to 18th May:—	1932-33	1931-32
United Kingdom	37,958	15,092
Continent	2,29,258	90,701
China	66,561	1,70,841
Japan	8,22,669	4,02,511
Coast Ports	14,062	32,486
U. S. A.	.....	25
Total	11,80,508	7,11,656
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1932 to 18th May, 1933		1,00,600
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 18th May 1933		4,85,526
Same period last year		6,57,753
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & mills in Bombay on 18th May, 1933		9,69,422
Same period last year		8,30,390

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Opening slightly higher the share market fluctuated within a small range. Business was poor. Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 751/4. Fazuls finished at Rs. 345. Andhras opened at Rs. 1,387/8 eased to Rs. 1,382/8 and closed at Rs. 1,387/8, buyers. Powers improved to Rs. 950. Bombay Burmas cane to business at Rs. 454/6 at the close. Steel Ordys. opened at Rs. 48 sagged to Rs. 47/6 and closed at Rs. 47/12. Deferreds ruled steady around Rs. 205. Shahabads improved to Rs. 286/12. Orientals changed hands at Rs. 2 712/8.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 22.

Face Value	Names	Rs. as.
100	Ahm. Advance	325
250	Bom. Cotton	751-4
500	Bom. Cotton	N 40-0
250	Bom. Dyeing	751-4
250	Bradbury	90 0
100	Century	243-0
100	Central India	324-6
	Colaba	78-2
110	Coorla	110 0
	Crescent	48-2
250	Currim	48 12
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	472 8
	I E D Sassolon	0 4 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 22.

Bom. Dyeing 752, 55, 53, 51.
Century 244, 45, 43.
Central India 328, 24, 30.
Colaba 80, 78.
Crescent 48-2.
Fazul 347, 43, 45.
Kohinoor 158, 60, 58.
New Great 128, 31, 28.
Pearl 157, 55, 56.
Simplex 85, 86.
Swadeshi 226, 25.
Bundi 23-4, 6, 8.
Indian 247, 48, 47.
Katni Ord. 256, 60.
Shahabad 265, 68.
Andhra Valley 1380-7, 82, 87.
Bombay Tram 129-6, 130.
Tata Hydro 145-10, 46.
Tata Power 950, 52, 51.
Tata Steel Def. 206, 3, 5-10.
Tata Steel Ord. 47-12, 6, 10.
Bombay Steam 177, 78.
Bombay Burma 453, 55, 52, 53.

100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Fazul	345-0
100	Finlay	95 0
1000	Jamji Petit	100
100	Gokak	122-8
1000	Hindustan	1800
100	Indore	361-14
50	Kastoorchand	6 0 0
100	Khatau	75
100	Kohinoor	158-12
250	Laxmi	360 0
100	Madhowji	7 8
250	Madras United	82 8
1000	Morarji	490-0
250	Model	75 8
50	Mysore	102 8
250	New Great	128-12
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81 8
250	Pabani	82-0
250	Pearl	156-4
100	Phoenix	348 12
25	Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000	Sholapur	300 0
50	Simplex	86-0
100	Swadeshi	225-0
100	Swan	56 4

25	Tata	17 0
500	Vishnu	1650 0
1000	Western	975 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	84 0
25-50	Central	22-0
500	Imperial	1218-12
125-500	Imp. Contry	291-14
250	India	101 4
5	Union	4-7-6

CEMENTS.

	Bundi	23-8
70	Gwalior	66 0
250	Indian	247-0
40	Katni Def.	975 0
100	Katni Ord.	260-0
75	Okha	103 0
10	Punjab	13-10
100	Shahabad	268-0
100	United	85-10

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	10 6
15-75	New India	23-4
200	Oriental	2712-8
10-100	Vulcan	7-10

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127-8
1000	Andhra Valley	1387-0
10	Ajmer	7 14
50	Bombay Tram	130-0
100	Bom Suburbun	132-8
10	Broach	11-12
100	Karachi	184-6
100	Poona	175 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	Tata Hydro	146-0
100	Tata Power	951-0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm Pranti	785 0
100	Amr. Patty	111 0
100	C Province	83 0
100	Dhon Baramati	80 0
100	Gujrat	60 4
100	Mandra Bhon	73 0
100	Pachora	61 0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81 4
500	Tapty Valley	677-8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	16-12
30	Tata Steel Def.	205-10
75	Tatal Steel Ord.	47-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock xd.	172-0
50	Bejapur Sugar	180 0
250	Bombay Steam	178-0
125	Bombay Burma	453-0
50	Bom. Burma Contry.	148-12
	Bst. Br. Petrol	2-13
50	Bombay Telephone	75-4
100	In. Bleaching	187-0
100	Ind Radio Df.	375 0
100	Ind Radio ord.	410-0
100	Port Canning	638-12
15	Scindia	12-2
30	Tata Construction	60-0
25	Tata Oil	17-12

PREFERENCE SHARES.

7	p c Andhra Vly.	1205 0
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	257 8
7	p c Bom Trams	75 0
5	p c Central India	502 8
7	p c Katni 1st	114 0
7	p c Katni 2nd	124 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 2
7	p c Tata Hydro	120 10
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1247-8
6	p c Tata Steel 1st	151 4
7½	p c Tata Steel 2nd	82 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	12 4

BOMBAY SILVER

Market Lacking In Support Heavy Realising

Bombay, May 22.

Silver prices in Bombay were quiet to-day. Against previous close of Rs. 57-14-0 the Jeth settlement opened at Rs. 57-10-0 and ruled steady at the same level during noon time. Business was small.

The ready and forward silver in London on Saturday closed at 19 3/16 and 19 1/4 D showing an advance of 11/16 D per oz. The rise is due to speculative buying. The New York ready silver advanced by 1/4 to 33 3/8 cents and July futures delivering sharply by 50 points to 34.00 cents. The Shanghai TT London opened today at 1-3 against previous close of 1-3 1/8.

As a result of these factors the tone was somewhat easy. The prices fluctuated for sometime due to fresh buying coming in at declines and profit-selling at advances but later profit-sellers dominated the market and the market gave way to some extent. Prices stood as follows at 5-30 p.m.:—

Silver Ready Rs. 57-7-0.
Jeth Settlement Rs. 57-9-0.
Asadh Settlement Rs. 58-5-0.
Tejimandi Jeth Rs. 1-5-0.
Tejimandi Asadh Rs. 2-8-0.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

(In 1000's).

Total forwarded	1,904	47	2,128
East Indian forwarded	136	5	154
Total stock	—	774	—
East Indian Stock	—	38	—

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Tone Steady

Bombay, May 22.

During the days sessions nothing of importance occured in the Wheat and Linseed Markets. Prices were steady around the opening level. Against previous close of 6-4-9 the Linseed September settlement was quoted at the opening at Rs. 6-5-6 and during noon the prices were stationary. The Wheat September also kuoted at Rs. 5-1-6 against its previous close of Rs. 5-2-6.

Speculators were buyers in Linseen and several buying orders from Punjab were executed in wheat and consequently the prices improved a little but again relapsed at the close.

The rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed May ..... Rs. 5-14-6
Linseed September .... Rs. 6-5-6
Wheat May ..... Rs. 5-0-9
Wheat September .... Rs. 5-1-6

Teji-mandi Linseed September Rs. 0-12-0

Teji-mandi Wheat September Rs. 0-9-0.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1932 to 10th May 1933	8,14,247
Total for the corresponding period last season	7,07,175
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1932 to 10th May 1933	7,25,917
Total for the corresponding period last season	5,75,566

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL

May 22

Nirpura. Kingtome. Bassein
Gambada. Brown. Rangoon
Alipore. Hannan. Kobe

DEPARTURE

May 23

City of Swansea. Ring. Karachi

LOADING

May 22

Steamer Tairea for Durban
Steamer Alipore for Kobe

S S Nirpura: The B I S N Company's steamer Nirpura, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bassein with a cargo of rice and paddy

S S Gambada: The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice

S S Alipore: The P and O S N Company's steamer Alipore, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S City of Swansea: The K N Company's steamer City of Swansea, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 22

1 Radja, 4704 K'chi 22/5 L Edwards Ltd.
2 City of Swansea 2927, Bhavnagar, 23/5 K Nixon and Co.
3 London Maru 4414 Kobe 23-5 O S Kaisha.
5 Clan Ranold, 3446 M'bar Coast, 24/5 J Finlay & Co.
6 Nupura 3647 N F, M M and Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, 4281 Kobe 28/5 N Y Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda, 1888. P'Gulf, 24/5, M M & Co.
5 Fager 661 Bangkok N F. F F Campbell and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Gambada 3252 N F M M and Co.
D E Pasha 3196 Calcutta 23/5 T M and Co
G Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 24/5 Merchant S N Co.
H Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 24/5 Merchant S N Co.
K Varsova O S 1957 N F M M and Co.
L Vita 1955 25/5 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Maloja 2515 P & O S N Co.
Somali 2515 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 23/5 M M and Co.
Mundra 10/6 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-5 Graham & Co.
Clan Macfarlane 28/5 J F Co.
City of Worcester 23/5, K N Co.
City of Winnipage 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Macines 5/6, J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Werdenfels 28/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP.
Taiwan 25/5 L Edwards Ltd
FROM GENOA
Sumatra 1/6 M Italiana
Victoria 9/9 M Italiana
FROM NEW YORK
City of Lincoln 31/5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 1/6 F F Campbell & Co.
Yomachichi 8/6 L Edwards Ltd.
President Polk 29/6 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM KOBE
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Tergutea 30/4, L T Co.
Ginyo Maru 30/5 N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8/6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6, O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17/6 N Y Kaisha
Tottori Maru 30/6 N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9/6 O S Kaisha
FROM SHANGHAI.
Conte Verde 25/5 L T Co.
Cariguino 26/5 L T Co.
FROM BRISBANE
Narkunda 2715 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.
Takliwa 17/6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Narkunda 27/5 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 3/6 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Swansea 23/5 K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Traunfel, NF. L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda 24/5, M M & Co.
Vita 25/5, M M & Co.
FOR KOBE
London Maru 23/5, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 28/5 N Y Kaisha.
Alipore N F P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Begum 1215 T M Co.
Jaladuta. 24/5 Scindia & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.
Jalapalaka NF, Scindia S N Co
FOR CALICUT.
Janaki NF, Merchant Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Fager. N F F F Campbell & Co
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 3115 M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S City of Swansea 19-5-33
S S Hashimi 20-5-33
S S Sophie Marie 20-5-33
S S Varsova 20-5-33
S S Dayavati 20-5-33
S S Jaladuta 22-5-33

EXPORTS

May 22

S S City of Swansea for Liverpool: 16 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool raw M Mothal. 36 bags turmeric M Shuta and Co.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton threadwaste V A Sane.

S S Franenfels for Hamburg: 567 bags gum karaya R Damji & Co; 50 bags gum karaya A Virji and Co; 263 bags gum karaya 48 bags turmeric N Moolji and Co; 400 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 20 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 54 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co. 27 bales cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd; 70 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 125 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 700 bags linseed oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons; 128 bags myrabollams J Narbheram and Co; 241 bags linseed oil cakes New Mofussil Co. Ltd; 1920 bags groundnuts A Oomerbhoy; 107 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co; 34 bales cotton fly M Narottamdas and Co; 50 bales cotton fly V P Maskar; 25 bales wool raw Shamjimal; 220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 63 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 387 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam: 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy 1600 bags kardi seed M Bhuta & Co. 2933 bags kardi seed T S Thadani and Sons; 1016 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hussein and Sons; 800 bags kardi seed R Ratilal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Copenhagan: 28 bales cotton threadwaste M Chandulal & Co;

For Gothenburg: 30 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

For Breman: 60 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Fager for Philadelphia: 90 bales animal skins S M H Kadar bax.

S S City of Swansea for Manchester: 100 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Liverpool: 10 bales wool raw C Ramsarup; 14 bales wool raw G Sabhagmal; 9 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 350 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co

S S London Maru for Kobe: 369 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Osaka: 100 tons iron scrap Ali Bros.

For Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 3000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 22

S S Mirzapore Agents M M & Co from Nagoya: 260 cases clocks, 1020 cases porcelainware; 45 cases cotton shirting; 340 cases glassware; 841 bags sugarcandy.

From Osaka: 105 cases rayon yarn; 90 cases rayon piece goods; 50 cases slates; 300 cases metal sand; 213 cases sulphur; 80 cases toys; 90 cases cotton yarn; 220 cases cotton shirtings; 300 cases cotton piecegoods; 250 cases cycles and parts; 130 cases rubber ware, 440 cases canvas shoes; 30 cases porcelainware; 80 cases celluloide goods; 120 cases enamelware; 500 bags sugarcandy; 150 cases batteries; 180 casks chemicals; 800 drums paint;

From Kobe: 240 cases cotton piecegoods; 34 cases silk piecegoods; 200 cases alum; 27 cases cotton shirtings; 20 cases rubberware; 60 cases rayon piecegoods; 50 cases glassware; 30 cases celluloide goods; 1187 cases canvas shoes; 47 cases umbrella; 220 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 95 cases mattings.

From Moji: 1000 bags cement.

From Hongkong: 275 r/s mattings; 24 cases ginger; 75 cases evaporated milk; 2625 pieces lumber; 1100 bags cassia.

From Penang: 50 slabs tin; 199 bags betelnuts; 152 bags pearl tapioca.

From Singapore: 35 cases rubber; 100 bundles logs; 1720 bags sago flour; 74 bags gum benzamin; 459 bags rattans; 660 bags betelnuts; 75 bags damarbatu; 150 cases pineapples.

From Colombo: 77 cases cigarettes; 257 bags beans; 157 cks tallow; 32 bales mattress fibre; 76 h/c tea.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

No Export Of Gold From U. S. A.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated April 26th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £183,963,895 on the 19th instant, an increase of £5,452,923 as compared with previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold by the Bank during the week amounted to £1,974,629.

The daily amounts of gold offering in the open market have been very small, with the exception of last Saturday when over £1,250,000 was available. On that occasion about £1,000,000 was taken for a destination not disclosed, the balance being absorbed on Continental account.

Depreciation in the value of the dollar to below gold export point from the United States and a wave of speculative operation adverse to the dollar were followed on the 19th instant by the news that further licences for the export of gold from that country would not be granted. Thus the United States of America are definitely off the gold standard.

Quotations during the week:

	per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
April 20th	120s/6d	14s 1 20d
April 21st	119s/1d	14s 3.22d
April 22nd	118s/-d	14s 4.79d
April 24th	118s/2d	14s 4.55d
April 25th	119s/-d	14s 3.34d
April 26th	121s/-d	14s 0.50d.
Average	119s/3.50d	14s/2.93d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 24th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Germany	£4,803,276
British South Africa	1,060,573
British West Africa	62,843
British India	898,954
British Malaya	49,431
Hongkong	12,880
Netherlands	64,624
France	410,496
Switzerland	12,935
Iraq	18,818
Brazil	56,956
Australia	176,197
New Zealand	22,867
Other countries	25,508
	£7,676,762

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£462,850
France	626,986
Switzerland	169,039
Austria	13,465
Czechoslovakia	18,560
Other countries	6,576
	£1,297,475

The s.s. "Viceroy of India" which sailed from Bombay on Saturday last is reported to bear gold to the value of about £567,000. Of this, £266,000 is consigned to London. £238,000 to New York £55,000 to Holland and £8,000 to Marseilles.

The Transvaal gold output for March last amounted to 946,863 fine ounces, as compared with 883,145 fine ounces for February 1933 and 960,035 fine ounces for March 1932.

SILVER.

Silver was again subjected to severe pressure from the United States of America where the decline in the value of the dollar caused a rise in commodity prices in general.

Further reports as to the legislative measures authorizing the acceptance of silver in payment of War Debts served to accentuate the demand and a general speculative interest was created which carried prices rapidly upwards.

Quotations yesterday reached 20.7/16d. and 20.1/2d. for cash and forward respectively but today, in face of heavy offerings, prices have reacted to 18.1/2d. for cash and 18.9/16d. for forward delivery. A good demand from America and from speculators has followed this afternoon.

China exchanges have consistently failed to respond to the successive rises in silver prices yet sales from this quarter have not been extensive and have consisted in the main of profit-taking operations. The Indian Bazaars also re-sold whilst moderate sales were effected by the Continent.

During the week a feature of interest has been heavy shipments of silver from this country; there included 3,250,000 ounces consigned to New York by the s.s. "Franconia."

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 15th instant to mid-day on the 24th instant:

IMPORTS.

Germany	£ 24,264
Belgium	2,300
Iraq	4,765
Japan	36,175
Australia	14,624
Other countries	4,775
	£86,903

EXPORTS.

Yugoslavia	£ 98,400
U. S. A.	75,200
Hungary	17,675
Barbados Island	7,500
French Possessions in India	6,900
Other countries	11,482
	£216,237

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery	Two months' delivery
April 20th	19.3/16d.	19.1/4d.
April 21st	19.1/2d.	19.9/16d
April 22nd	19.1/4d.	19.5/16d.
April 24th	20.1/16d.	20.1/8c
April 25th	20.7/16d.	20.1/2d.
April 26th	18.1/2d.	18.9/16c
Average	19.430d.	19.552d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

April 19th	33 cents
April 20th	35⅞ „
April 21st	33 „
April 22nd	36 „
April 24th	37 „
April 25th	36 „

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 20th instant to the 26th instant was 3.93 dollars and the lowest 3.70 dollars.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of about 163,900,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 8,820 silver bars as compared with about 162,400,000 ounces in sycee, 240,000,000 dollars and 9,320 silver bars on the 13th instant.

(Continued from column 7.)

India	2,612
Seucrities (Indian Govt.	3,896

(in lacs of rupees)

April 15.

Notes in Circulation	17633
Silver coin and bullion in India	11,125
Gold coin and bullion in India	2,612
Seucrities (Indian Govt.	3,896

(in lacs of rupees)

April 7.

Notes in Circulation	17,650
Silver coin and bullion in India	11.143
Gold coin and bullion in India...	2,603
Securities (Indian Govt.)	3,904

The stocks in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo consisted of about 149,100,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 8,460 silver bars as compared with about 163,900,000 ounces in sycee, 245,000,000 dollars and 8,820 silver bars on the 22nd ultimo.

Statistics for the month of April last are appended:—

BAR SILVER

Cash delivery—
Highest price 20.7/16d.
Lowest price 17.1/4d.
Average 18.440d.

Two months delivery—
Highest price 20.1/2d.
Lowest price 17.1/4d.
Average 18.494d.

BAR GOLD

Per fine ounce
Highest price 112s/9d
Lowest price 118s
Average 120s/7.70d.

Yours faithfully,
SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL MADE PIECEGOODS

Issued By The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Bombay, May 17.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece Rs. a. p.
		GREY LONG CLOTH.	
Bombay Dyeing		S-Quality	.... 4 7 3
Burhanpur Tapti	3601	B.T.M.	.... 5 3 3
Coimbatore	73	Electric Light	.... 6 6 0
Colaba Land	°	Horse	.... 5 14 6
Currimbhoys	91-1/2	Mahal	.... 5 5 0
Crown Mill	13-1/2	Kaliamardhan	.... 6 4 0
David Mill	1105	V-Quality	.... 4 13 0
Hindoostan	8705	Tigers	.... 6 6 6
Jacob Sassoon	....	Char Minar	.... 5 10 0
Mysore Spg.	848	Two-Bird	.... 11 6 0
New Gt Eastern	6	Horse and Umbrella	.. 5 14 6
Rachel Sassoon	5303	.....	.... 5 11 6
Sholapur	1400	.....	.... 7 14 0
Western India	BBB13-1/2	Cocoanut Tree	.... 6 6 6
		GREY SHIRTING.	
Apollo Mill	3625	Pyala	.... 5 5 6
Berar Mfg.	13-1/2 13-1/2	Pushpavat	.... 5 15 0
Bombay Dyeing	136-1/2	.....	.... 5 5 6
Century	3625	Bugie	.... 5 5 6
Do.	12500	Man & Globe (Narrow)	5 14 6
Do.	15100	Do. (Wide)	6 13 3
Crown Mill	140-1/2	Tijori	.... 5 15 0
Currimbhoys	1215	Dog.	.... 6 10 0
David Mill	404	S-Quality	.... 4 4 9
E. D. Sassoon	91-1/2 91-1/2	.....	.... 5 0 9
Edward Sassoon	6404	(Lightweight)	.... 5 1 10
Framjee Petit	3625	Pehlwan	.... 4 14 9
Do. (X-quality)		Varghoda	.... 4 5 4½
Do.	9-1/2	Parsee	.... 5 3 3
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	.... 5 12 3
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	.... 5 4 0
Tata Mill	335	Darji	.... 6 0 0
Western India	140-1/0	Sundari	.... 5 15 0
		GREY SHEETING.	
Colaba Land	1309	Rising Sun	.... 5 12 3
Manchester	MM1215	.....	.... 6 13 4
Victoria	111	.....	.... 5 6 9
Do.	1111	.....	.... 4 8 3
		GREY DOMESTICS.	
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	.... 7 2 9
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	.... 7 8 0
Currimbhoys	10000	Post Box	.... 4 10 3
Mysore Spg	2700	Two-Bird	.... 10 2 9
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	7 2 9
Svadeshi	34100	Kamal	.... 15 8 0
Tata Mill	3503	Darji	.... 14 4 0
		GREY CHADAR.	(per pair)
Ahm. Advance	(Plain) 1406	Bull	.... 1 14 0
Do.	(Twill) 5055	.....	.... 1 9 6
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	.... 1 5 3
Crown	1215	Tijori	.... 1 9 0
Currimbhoys	801	Mahal	.... 1 3 0
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	.... 1 8 0
Do.	240	Two-Bird	.... 1 12 6
Rachel Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi	.... 1 7 9
Sholapur	245	.....	.... 1 3 6
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	.... 1 5 0
Tata Mill	650	Darji	.... 1 12 0
		GREY DRILL.	(per piece).
Currimbhoys	12125	Tiger	.... 4 5 9
Manchester	222	.....	.... 6 14 0
Victoria	4130-1/2	.....	.... 5 11 0
		GREY DHOTIES.	(per pair).
Ahm. Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	.... 1 14 0
Do. (Sarles)	1112	Ganga Utaran	.... 2 11 6
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P. H.)	.... 1 8 9
Bombay Dyeing		.....	.... 1 2 10
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B.T.M.	.... 1 9 3
Century	201-1/4	Swallow	.... 1 9 0
Crown Mill	81/81	Tijori	.... 1 6 9
Currimbhoys	61000	Mahal	.... 1 10 10
Hindoostan	3144	.....	.... 1 8 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	.... 1 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield	.... 1 9 4
Khandelsh	1438	.....	.... 1 4 3
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N.B.)	.... 1 10 3
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird	.... 1 2 3
New Kaiser-I-Hind	5593	Bharat Janani	.... 1 8 6
Rachel Sassoon	501	.....	.... 1 1 3
Sholapur	4909	.....	.... 1 13 0
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	.... 2 0 9
Tata Mills	1386	Darji	.... 2 1 0
Victoria Mill	140	.....	.... 1 3 6
Western India	2142	Western Mill	.... 1 5 9

JAPANESE THREAT TO BOYCOTT INDIAN COTTON

Scheme To Tap Brazilian Market And To Foster Cultivation In Manchuria

TOKIO (By Mail.)

While the cotton spinners of this country arrived at a final decision at the recent committee meeting to resort to the final measure of boycotting Indian raw cotton unless the British and Indian Governments take reconciliatory attitude in connection with the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Commerce and Navigation Treaty and the anti-dumping tariff rates, many important plans are being made by the executive committee of the Japan Spinners Association regarding feasible measures which will have to be adopted to meet the situation, after the abrogation of the convention takes effect.

It is revealed in authoritative quarters that the executive committee of the Federation is considering buying low-ends of American raw cotton and Chinese cotton in place of Indian raw cotton after the final retaliative measures are taken.

A scheme is also reported to be under way to get a supply of Brazilian raw cotton to replace Indian cotton. Brazil produces annually about 4,000,000 bales of raw cotton, which is far superior in quality to Indian cotton, and it is believed that Brazilian cotton can be brought to this country on a profitable basis if some improvement is attained in the shipping service between the two countries. It is understood that the spinners are consulting with officials of the Department of Commerce and Industry in connection with this plan.

The spinners are furthermore attempting to establish a policy of self-sufficiency in raw cotton as a permanent measure. Reports indicate that there are prevailing among the spinning interests the opinion that they should put up about Yen 1,000,000 to be used for the encouragement of cotton plantations in Korea and Manchoukuo. Negotiations in this connection are believed to have been in progress between leaders in the spinning industry and authorities of the Chosen Government, the Kwantung Government and officials of the South Manchuria Railway.

COTTON WEAVERS ACT

In line with the strong stand of the cotton spinners, the Japan Cotton Weavers' Federation issued a statement on April 20, advocating boycott against Indian raw cotton and an imposition of high duties on the Indian product. The essence of the statement is as follows:

1. To carry out a boycott against Indian raw cotton.

2. To impose duties on Indian raw cotton at the rates corresponding to the highest Indian tariff rates imposed on Japanese goods.

3. To foster cotton cultivation in Manchuria and Mongolia in order to attain self-sufficiency in raw cotton and to stabilize the spinning and weaving industry of this country for the future.

At their third extraordinary meeting to discuss questions involving the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese Treaty and the Indian anti-dumping duties, the standing committee of the Japan Economic Federation yesterday afternoon unanimously reached a decision that a deputation will be selected to keep in close touch with the officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs and to watch further developments in the situation.—The Japan Times.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

London, May 3.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £135,938,526 on the 26th ultimo, an increase of £1,974,631 as compared with the previous Wednesday.

The gold acquired by the Bank during the week amounted to only 49,638.

The amounts of bar gold available daily in the open market varied but supplies on the whole were considerable. Some was taken for a destination not disclosed, but there has been a keen demand from the Continent, as a result of which the price ruled well above franc parity.

Owing to the arrangement by London bankers of a £30,000,000 credit for the French Government, the French exchange showed marked appreciation with a consequent rising tendency in the sterling price of gold.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent value of per fine ounce	£ sterling
April 27th	121s/4d	14s/0.04d.
April 28th	122s/6d	13s/10.44d.
April 29th	122s/9d	13/s/10.10d
May 1st	123s/9d	13s/8.76d.
May 2nd	124s/8d	13s/7.55d.
May 3rd	123s/5d	13s/9.20d.
Average	123s/0.83d	13s/9.68d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 24th ultimo to midday on the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Netherlands	1,075,464
France	2,209,120
Belgium	18,570
Switzerland	69,351
British South Africa	1,050,441
British India	649,530
British Malaya	64,826
Canada	298,015
Australia	61,271
New Zealand	29,101
Other countries	23,912
	£5,549,601

EXPORTS.

	£.
Netherlands	26,175
France	145,522
Belgium	20,000
Italy	531,908
Switzerland	31,000
Other countries	8,259
	£762,864

Gold shipments from Bombay last week amounted to about £1,067,000. The s.s. "Britannia" has £315,000 for London and the s.s. "Mooltan" carries £752,000 of which £385,000 is consigned to London, £83,000 to Amsterdam and £284,000 to New York

SILVER.

Silver quotations have again shown wide fluctuations. After the fall of 1.15/16 recorded on the 16th ultimo, there was a recovery of 1.11/16d. on the following day, buying by America and speculators being resumed.

On the 1st instant prices reached 20.1/2d. for cash and 20.9/16d. for two months delivery, rises of 5/8d and 11/16d respectively as compared with the previous working day. This advance was, however, due more to an absence of sellers, but subsequently the weakness of the dollar enabled Amrica to offer silver, causing an easier tendency, which was particularly marked yesterday, when business was done well below the fixed prices in the afternoon.

The higher prices have attracted some profit taking sales and there have been small offerings from the Continent, but China and the Indian Bazaars have not been active.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 24th ultimo to midday on the 1st instant:—

IMPORTS

Germany	£22,342
Soviet Union (Russia)	18360
Netherlands	12340
British India	25737
Canada	13793
Australia	14137
British South Africa	3644
Other countries	6967
	£117320

EXPORTS

U S A.	£353327
Iraq	12800
Barbadors Island	5000
Germany	2720
Other countries	3820
	£377,667

Quotations during the week:—

In London—

	Bar Silver per oz std. Cash delivery	2 months delivery
April 27th	20.316d	20.1/4d
April 28th	20d.	20d.
April 29th	19.7/8d	19.7/8d
May 1st	20.1/2d	20.9/16d
May 2nd	20.14d	20.1/4d
May 3rd	19.7/16d	19.1/2d
Average	20.042d	20.073d

In New York—

(per oz. .999 fine)

April 26th 35 3/8 cents
April 27th 35.1/4 cents.
April 28th 35.1/4 cents.
April 29th 36. cents.
May 1st 36.3/16 cents.
May 2nd 35.11/16 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 27th ultimo to the 3rd instant was dol. 3.95.1/2 and the lowest dol. 3.70.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS

(in lacs of rupees)

	April 22.
Notes in Circulation	17,636
Silver coin and bullion in India	11,128
Gold coin and bullion in	

(Continued in col. 5).

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh, Vad 14. 1989
Muslim—Moharrum 27 1352.
Parsi—Adar 19. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 2m.
Sunset—7h. 9m.
Hightide 11-50; 23-16.
Lowtide—5-24; 18-15.
PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 24th May 3h. 37m. p.m. first quarter 1st June 5h 23m. p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Western India Automobile Association Public meeting of motorists, re: tolls. 8. Queens Road 6-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY May 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Empire Day Celebrations, 41, Queen's Road, 8-30 a.m.
Legislative Council by-election, Chamber of Commerce Constituency, nominations.

THURSDAY, May 25.

Welfare of India League, Annual General Meeting. Corporation Hall. 5-30 p.m.

LECTURE AT NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

The weekly lecture on "What's in the News" will be delivered by Mr. A R. Dawood in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House New Nagpada & Bellasis Roads, on Monday at 8-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE DAY COMMITTEE

A general gathering will be held at the Girgaon English School Hall, 41 Queen's Road, on Wednesday the 24th May between 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) when there will be prayers and speeches suitable to the occasion.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer Maloja with the Mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 a.m. on the 21st idem left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay on Thursday the 25th instant.

The "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

BACHBAI KANJI DISPENSARY

At the Bai Bachubai Kanji Kursondas Charitable Dispensary of the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of April 1933 was 1868, of which 858 were women and 1010 children, 525 being boys and 485 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 78.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHARI VOLUNTEER CORPS—During the month of April 1700 persons took advantage of the Free Reading Room, and 215 books were issued.

POSTAL NOTICES.— Mails for Colombo and Australia per S. S. "Maloja" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Thursday the 25th inst.

Superscribed mails for Straits and Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "London Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Destination Unknown": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Rasputin and the Empress": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Puran Bhakta": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Unexpected Father": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dancers in the Dark": Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Dhruva Charitra": Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleepless Night": Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha Ranee": Daily at 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad": Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE TALKIES—"Zahr-e-Ishq" Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
Indian Programme—
5 p.m. "Ladies' Hour" Talk by Mrs. Gargide Sharma on "How To Make Home Life Happy" in Gujarati.
European Programme
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m. News available. Book Talk by The Bookman.
7-10 p.m. Dance Music
The B B C Dance Orchestra (Columbia Records).
7-45 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
Indian Programme
9-10 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi.
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

Empire Broadcasting

7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. The Economist in the Witness Box, a discussion between Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. N. F. Hall.
7-35 p.m. Novelty Orchestras (Gramophone records).
8 p.m. Memories of the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith, recalled by Sir Nigel Playfair.
8-15 p.m. Rene Pappornier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B. B. C Dance Orchestra. New Boks, a talk by Mr. Ecnamy Dobree, O.E.F.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-5-1933.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 039 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.6 degrees (06 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.2 degrees (below normal)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.
Rainfall in 24 hrs. 0.00 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 2.75"
Total rainfall during the year 2.75".

JOIN THE CROWDS!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!
THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE-HOUSE
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL BARRYMORE
The Royal Family of America's show world in
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC
FREE LIST ABSOLUTELY STOPPED
BOOK YOUR SEATS AT ONCE

CHARGE OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT

Muslim Remanded To Custody

Gulam Hussein, a Muslim who was arrested on the 19th inst., was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, on Monday, on a charge of causing grievous hurt, when the police applied for a remand of the accused for 14 days.

According to the prosecution, the complainant Mohamed Hassan Haji Jawad was living with the accused for the last seven years. Some three months back the complainant's sister Chanbi, came to Bombay and it was proposed that she should be given in Nika marriage to the accused. The complainant's sister (aged 20) was a married girl but she was not living with her husband.

About a month ago the complainant when he found that the accused was trying to put off the marriage, removed her to his uncle's place. Since then the accused had ceased to be on friendly terms with the complainant.

ACCUSED STABS COMPLAINANT.

On the 19th inst. the complainant went to Kolsa Gully and while he was playing cards with some friends the accused came to the spot and asked the complainant to accompany him to his house. On reaching his room the accused asked the complainant to print some satta slips. While he was doing this, accused suddenly attacked him with a knife and inflicted thre wounds. The complainant ran into another room to save his life.

On coming out he snatched the knife from the accused and threw it to a witness.

The complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

The Magistrate granted the remand application and ordered the accused to be custodied till June 2nd.

ANOTHER MOTOR CAR STOLEN

One more motor car theft has been reported to the police.

A morris two-seater car parked on Home Street, Colaba was found missing by its owner on Monday morning. The number of the car was X5829.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York. May 22
Previous closing	3.87 1/2
To-day's closing	3.88 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London. May 22
Previous closing	3.86 3/4
To-day's opening	3.87 1/2
To-day's closing	3.88 7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET JULY.

	New York. May 22
Previous closing	8.22
To-day's opening	8.32
Diffedence	plus 10
T-day's closing	8.31
Difference	plus 10

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April-May	Rs. 198
July/August	Rs. 200
April/May 1934	Rs. 216

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY.

	Liverpool. May 22
Previous closing	5.69
To-day's opening	5.61
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	8.31
Difference	—04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

LONDON SILVER

	London. May 22
Spot	18 3/4
Difference	—7/16
Forward	18 3/4
Difference	—1/2

FRANK RATE.

Previous closing	86 1/16
To-days opening	86
To-day's closing	85 15/16

SILVER

	Bombay. May 22
Ready	57-7-0
First settlement	57-6-0
2nd settlement	58-2-0

GOLD

Spot	30-6-6
Forward	30-5-6
Sovereign	19-10-0

3½ per cent Indian sterling loan priced 81 3/4.

ANOTHER 'PHONE LINK

Indo-Australia Radio Telephone Service Opened

By the inauguration of the Radio Telephone service between India and Australia on Monday afternoon Bombay has been brought into communication with all parts of the states of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

The inauguration of the service took place at 1-30 p.m. on Monday without the usual ceremonial speeches.

DISPARITY OF TIME.

Owing to the disparity of time in India and Australia, the exchange in Bombay is only open to the public between 1-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES

Schemes Involving Rs. 1,17,80,000 Executed

The administration report of the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1931-32 which has just been published states that the roads and buildings branch of the Public Works Department executed works involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,17,80,000. Photographs of the more important works are published in the report. 24,000 roadside trees were planted during the year. The Sind Public Works Department and the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction administration were amalgamated from December 1931. A number of sub-divisions were eliminated in the Presidency proper in the interests of economy.

Electrical development, in which the Bombay Presidency is considerably ahead of all other provinces made further progress. A license was granted during the year for the supply of electricity to Amalner. The number of licenses in operation at the end of the year was 40. Applications for fifteen new licenses were under the consideration of Government.

BACK BAY SCHEME.

As regards the Back Bay scheme no filling was brought during 1931-32 by train. About 18 acres of the recreation ground in block No. 1 were turfed and grassed. The dry filling of block No. 2 was completed in June 1931 and 59,235 tons of murum which were stacked in that block were spread departmentally at a cost of Rs. 11,587 or at an average rate of Re. 0-3-2 per ton. Building debris and other suitable dry filling materials aggregating about 55,000 cft. which were offered free at certain accessible points in the reclamation area were deposited in block No. 7 at an averae cost of Re. 0-13-8 per 100 cft. The construction of the parapet wall along the sea wall in blocks Nos. 1 and 2, according to a revised design, was completed to a total length of 6,308 cft. in May 1931 at a cost of Rs. 1,43,958. The length of the wall completed during the year was 1,174 cft. at a cost of Rs. 35,699. The provision of steps at chainage 380 of the new sea wall to give access to the sea for Hindu mourners was completed.

METALLED ROADS.

The total length of metalled roads in the presidency outside municipal limits was 9,677 miles of which 5,978 were maintained by the Public Works Department and 3,698 by local bodies. The unmetalled roads totalled 19,655 miles of which only 1,249 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department and 18,406 by local bodies. The expenditure on the maintenance of provincial metalled roads was Rs. 29,30,000 and of provincial unmetalled roads Rs. 3,13,000.

KADUR BOARD'S NICE WORK FOR HARIJANS

(From A Correspondent)

CHIKMAGALUR, May 22

Mr. Hosakappa Rao, President of the Kadur District Board, at its to-day's meeting, before commencing the proceedings dwelt upon the supreme sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi involved in his three weeks fast and gave expression to the deep concern felt not in India alone but all over the world. At the suggestion of the President a resolution expressing concern of the Board and praying the Providence to endow Mahatmaji with sufficient spiritual force to emerge successfully out of the ordeal and to guide the destinies of the Indian people for the attinment of the ideal in view was unanimously passed all standing.

It was also resolved to sink a well at a cost of rupees 800 in a colony of Harijans and to endow a scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem for a Harijan student to be called the Gandhi Harijan Seva Scholarship in commemoration of the historic fast.

CAPITALIST ATTACK ON WORKERS

A. I. T. U. C. Secretary Suggests United Front

S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a statement to the press says:—

"Immediately after my release from Madras prison towards the end of the last month, I resumed charge of my office and have been acquainting myself with the situation as it exists to-day in the Indian working class movement. After meeting all the Trade Union leaders in Madras I went to Bangalore and studied the situation there. I then came down to Bombay on the urgent request of the President Mr. Kandalkar. At Bombay I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ruiker of Nagpur and all of the local labour leaders.

"It has been decided to take up in hand immediately the reorganisation of the Provincial Committees of the A. I. T. U. C. in all the provinces. It is also proposed to hold within 2 or 3 months provincial or district conferences of Trade Unions at all important centres such as Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Bangalore, Madras, Lahore, Patna, Jamshedpur etc.

"I am sorry to find that the present condition of the T. U. movement in the country is very deplorable.

"Taking advantage of this disorganised state of the workers, the capitalists have launched an offensive against the living standards of the workers. From every nook and corner of the country comes the distressed cry of the workers complaining about wage-cuts, retrenchment, short time, mass dismissals, speeding up etc. The already miserably low standard of living of the Indian workers is still being more depressed by the Indian capitalists under the precious name of economy and rationalisation.

CONCERTED ACTION.

"The workers will be able to meet this concerted offensive only if they put up a strong resistence under a centralised leadership and according to a predetermined plan. Spontaneous and isolated strikes will not be able to achieve anything. I there, appeal to all the genuine Trade Union and trade unionists in the country to rally round the A.I.T.U.C. and to make it a strong functioning body. The A.I.T.U.C. alone is capable of giving at this moment the correct and definite lead to the Indian T. U. movement so badly needed.

"I may say in the end that efforts are being made to issue from Bombay a weekly bulletin of the A.I.T.U.C. The bulletin will give news of the activities of all the Unions whether affiliated to the T.U.C. or not."

MOHURAM RIOT ACCUSED DISCHARGED

Magistrate Warns Them For Future

Though convicted under Section 143 I. P. C., Syedalli Agahaji Syed Hussein and 10 others were discharged on Monday as a result of a compromise brtween the parties concerned in the case arising out of riots on the last day of Mohorrum by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court.

According to the prosecution, Bairam Kaikushroo Irani, who is a Zoroastrian figured as the complainant. He along with two Moghul partners, owned a teashop on Supari Bagh Road. On May 6 which was the day of the Immersion of Taboots when all the Moghuls observed the occasion by closing to their shops, the complainant's shop alone was found open. All the accused entered the shop and asked the complainant to close his shop. The complainant not complying with their demand the accused, among whom were boys aged 13 and 18, caused considerable damage to the shop. At this moment the police arrived and arrested the accused.

COMPLAINANT WITHDRAWS CASE.

Since the complainant was already compensated by the accused for the damage caused in his shop and he did not wish to proceed with their prosecution the Magistrate ordered their discharge after duly admonishing to all the accused.

INDORE MILLS TO RE-OPEN

Invite Workers To Join On Reduced Wages

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 22.

The Indore Mills that have been closed nearly for the last two months have notified on their Boards with notices inviting all the mill workers from to-day and to join their duties under some conditions regarding cuts in their pay.

It is yet awaited what would be the effect of these notices.

"Anand Mandal" Accused Before Magistrate

Prosecution Story Of Celebrating Bhagat Singh Day By Throwing Bombs; Woman's Role: All Remanded

Another remand was granted on Monday by the Prrsidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, in what is known as the Anand Mandal case in which ten men and one woman stand charged for being responsible for two bomb outrages at the Empire Theatre in one of which a European was injured, and two robberies aggregately involving Rs. 4,800.

The prosecution story is that the "Anand Mandal" is an association started on March 27 last under the leadrrship of Janardhan P. Bapat and formed with the object of organising a revolutionary movement directed against Government. The Mandal's programme included the commission of robberies and dacoities for the purpose of raising funds, to manufacture explosives, to carry on certain demonstrations and actions to terrorise the Government and the Police, and to secure arms and ammunitions.

BHAGAT SINGH ANNIVERSARY.

The accused Bapat, Hardiker, Bhatker, Power and Sawai said to have taken part in the two bomb explosions at the Empire Theatre which took place on March 28 and April 6. Three bombs were manufactured in the room of Mangesh Pagnis, the sixth accused, who provided with certain materials for their manufacture The explosions marked the celebration of the "Third Death Anniversary of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev.

MONEY SNATCHING.

The above six accused along with four others are alleged to be responsible for the robbery committed on April 7 in which Rs. 1,900 in G. C. notes were snatched from a schoolmaster of the Municipal Marathi Boys' School, Dadar. This money was meant for organising their party on a sound basis.

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

Accused Pagnis is alleged to be the president of the Mandal, while Joshi was the Secretary. Bapat the Dictator and Sawai acted as the messenger. The rest of the accused were members of the assoqiation. The 11th accused Mrs. S. P. Joshi wife of the 7th accused P. V. Joshi is not regarded as constituting the Mandal.

She is, however, charged with having kept the amount of Rs. 1,900 in G. C. notes with her and distributed same in small amounts for safe keeping to first accused and some others. In consequence of a statement made by her police have so far been able to recover Rs. 420. It is further alleged that on April 1 all the accused excepting Mrs. Joshi assaulted one Mr. Shaw of the Wireless Office at Santa Cruz and robbed him of Rs. 2,900.

FURTHER REMAND.

As the major portion of the amounts stolen has yet to be recovered, some more accused to be arrested and further inquiries to be conducted in the case the Mahim Police asked for the remand of all the eleven accused excepting No. 8 viz. Barve, until June 6, which was granted by the Magistrate. Barve continues to be on bail.

Mr. M. Patil appeared for Bapat Mr. A. Gadkari for Sawai and Pagnis, Mr. Patwardan for Barve Mr. R. Gadkari for Dhuru, Mr. V. R. Pradhan for Powar, Mr. Dixit for Joshi and his wife while Hardiker, Bhatker and Parulekar were represented by Mr Nargolekar.

MRS. SARDUL SINGH RELEASED

Sardarni Parkash Kaur, wife of S. Sardul Singh, ex-President of the Punjab Students' union was released on May 19 from the Female Jail, Lahore, after the expiry of her sentence. This was her second trip to jail during the present campaign of civil disobedience.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.— The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Strathaird" with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6-30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The O.S.K. steamer "Atlas Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 20 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 24.

Steamer Clan "Monroe" left Liverpool on Friday evening of May 19.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

Mr. B. A. Kimji Elected

In connection with the election, from the Cotton Section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, of an Acting Trustee on the Bombay Port Trust, during the absence of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt. on leave abroad, two nominations were received from (1) Mr. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, and (2) Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta having withdrawn his candidature, Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji has been declared to be duly elected an Acting Trustee on the Port Trust during the absence of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The wire used in linking up telephone subscribers in Great Britain measures 3,572.662 miles.

Fandom's New Blonde Queen!
"DANCERS IN THE DARK"
A Paramount Picture
with
MIRIAM HOPKINS
The adorable actress of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," in a role that makes your heart sing!
JACK OAKIE
WILLIAM COLLIER, Jr.
EUGENE PALLETTE
ALSO SCREENING
BETTY BOOP
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1933

THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

When a few days ago Reuter cabled a brief summary of a joint statement by Messrs. Bose and Patel on Gandhiji's leadership of the Congress, we hoped that the full text of the statement might not be quite so indecent an attack on Gandhiji as the summary made it appear. The text is now before the public, together with further comments on the subject by Mr. Bose. And it shows that Reuter's summary was fair and accurate. The statement is not only most inopportune. It is grossly unfair to a leader who is unable to reply to it now or for several days to come. It is certainly not calculated to enhance its authors' reputation for loyalty or chivalry or the commonest courtesy to a fellow-worker. Whatever their views there was certainly no justification for being in such a violent hurry to issue their manifesto.

IRRESPONSIBLE.

Having been far from the scene of action for months past, Messrs. Bose and Patel are utterly unable to realise the precise present situation here. Yet with amazing confidence and lack of restraint Mr. Bose says that, "Mahatmaji has undone by one stroke of pen the solid work of the Indian nation, built on unparalleled sacrifice for a period of 13 years." He even accuses Gandhiji of being an autocrat who "says in effect", "I am the Congress." Expressions like these are irresponsible, if not malicious. By now at least he must have known that Gandhiji merely made a recommendation to the Acting President, that the latter only suspended the campaign for a few weeks and that the step has been welcomed by a vast number of Congressmen. Gandhiji has also stated clearly his view that the permanent abandonment of the campaign can be ordered only by the Working Committee. But Mr. Bose does not seem to have issued any statement withdrawing the charge of autocracy he has levelled at Gandhiji. And how a few weeks' suspension can undo the nation's work of 13 years passes one's understanding.

THE PROPER COURSE.

"The events of the last 13 years," says the joint statement, "have demonstrated that a political warfare based on the principle of maximum suffering for ourselves and minimum suffering for our opponents cannot possibly lead to success." It is an inaccurate description of the Congress programme since the advent of Gandhiji. Khadi, boycott of foreign goods, removal of Untouchability and even boycott of Councils do not answer to that description. ponents. Moreover, if the Gandhian programme was so weak as that, why did Messrs. Bose and Patel identify themselves with it?

Their proper course was to form a separate party within or without the Congress with a more effective programme. Why did they not do that and convert the Congress to their view? Was it because they had themselves no clear idea of an alternative programme or that they had not the courage to oppose Gandhiji? Even now they glibly and vaguely talk of a "new method", a "new principle," a "radical reorganisation" and a "scientific and rationalistic plan of action," but give no clear idea of the new principle or method or plan of action.

SELF-CONDEMNATION.

When they go so far as to say censoriously that Gandhiji has failed as a political leader, they are equally condemning themselves. In the interests of the country as well as to justify themselves they ought to suggest an alternative programme with a leader prepared to take responsibility for it before denouncing the present leader and proposing his dismissal. The manner and the time these critics have chosen to attack Gandhiji indicate the very limit of irresponsibility.

In the present situation the programme will certainly have to be revised. And whether Gandhiji will continue to lead the new campaign will depend upon its nature and his own views. But the revision of the present programme can be undertaken only after the fast and after it is known what response if any comes from Government to Gandhiji's offer. And Gandhiji himself will have to be heard at any conference for the revision of the Congress programme.

Indian Students Abroad

Dr. Thomas Quayle, the head of the Educational Department in London, has nothing but praise in the latest annual report, for the Indian students who increasingly flock to the British and foreign Universities year after year. According to the figures he supplies there are at present over 2,000 students receiving their education in foreign universities, and the economic drain from India must be enormous. One reason for this annual exodus is the "exaggerated value" which still appears to attach to foreign degrees in India, both by the Government and the public, and the belief that these degrees improve the prospects of obtaining employment, as Dr. Quayle says. That is not an altogether unfounded belief, though it is unfortunate. We entirely agree that in these days of general economic depression it is very difficult for these foreign trained men to obtain employment on salaries commensurate with their qualifications, or for that matter any employment at all.

TIMELY WARNING.

The timely warning given by Dr. Quayle ought to be read and pondered over by those Indians who intend sending their sons to foreign countries for specialisation at an enormous cost to themselves. The economic loss to India must annually amount to three or four crores, as was once computed. Dr. Quayle hopes that "public opinion in India will in course of time be sufficiently roused to the importance of the question" of "annual migration of so many of (India's) young students" while there are enough facilities in this country available for the purpose.

If all the money that is spent on sending thousands of students abroad were spent on improving old and equipping and building new Indian Universities, this "annual migration" should gradually if not immediately come to an end. Unfortunately foreign degrees have a glamour for the public and employers and many a time very able men who have got Indian degrees are neglected and preference given to foreign traind men. While it is desirable that young Indians should see other countries with their own eyes and come into contact with people abroad, there are other obvious dangers also which they have to face. The report says Indian students were treated exceedingly well by the Universities and their general "conduct and discipline" were very high. But a number of students, go to Britain without adequate training in this country and they have to suffer disappointment there or waste valuable time and money, both of which they can ill spare.

BRITISH FIRMS' HOSTILITY.

Great reluctance is shown, even now, by many of the British engineering firms to afford facilities to Indian students for practical training and we are amazed at the weak defence of the attitude which put up by the Department. We are told that owing to the Rupee Tender Rules the orders placed by the High Commissioner have fallen low and that the Director-General of the Stores Department has "to rely on past goodwill rather than on any present bargaining power." This is rather unfortunate, but, as long as Government continue to place their orders in Great Britain, those firms must be compelled to take an increasing number of Indian students. But India being a dependency and being ruled from Whitehall, her interests are easily sacrificed and her young men humiliated.

It is stated that the economic depression in Great Britain made this task even more difficult. The High Commissioner must impress on British firms that they will not receive any patronage from India, unless opportunities are given to Indian students. While other countries are able to bargain in this manner, only India seems to be unable to do much in this matter. That is as humiliating to the Government of India, as to the High Commissioner. In this instance we must confess that other European Universities and Technological Institutes treat Indian students more generously and are alive to the advantages of training them to their methods and familiarising them with their machinery. Great Britain depends more for Indian patronage on her right of conquest than methods of persuasion. This must change immediately.

Press Views

The Path To Peace

The Congress is not a party: it is the national institution and the amount of sacrifice that was involved in the holding of the last two banned sessions demonstrate conclusively that the Congress exists and will exist with or without ban. Lord Willingdon and Sir Samuel Hoare have repeatedly said that they desire the co-operation of all parties. The co-operation of the Congress is worth having and it can be secured only with honour. The Government can now cast away their fear of civil disobedience and realise their hopes of the entry of the Congress into constructive politics—only they should have the wisdom and the courage to get over their false prestige and take the first step to peace by releasing at least the members of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress.—"New Orissa."

They Won't Listen

The Government of C. P. has come down on the Jubbulpore Municipality for having on its staff a few persons convicted for offences in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. The Municipality has been peremptorily ordered to dispense with the services of such employees. But why kill the small fry? Persons convicted for offences in connection with political movement have found employment as Ministers. Why should not the British Government order the Irish Free State Government to dispense with the services of all who were concerned at one time or other with the Sein Fein movement? By its side the Civil Disobedience movement is as meek as the lamb is to the wolf.—"A. B. Patrika."

Menace To Indian Shipping

An agreement is said to have been arrived at as regards rates between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Scindia Navigation Company. But the Simla correspondent of an Anglo-Indian contemporary reports that the actual economic effects of the agreement may be neutralised by the increase of competition from Japanese ships which are cutting their rates drastically. That rate-cutting and deferred rebates have hampered the development of Indian shipping is well-known. Some ways should be devised to save Indian shipping from the menace of unequal competition.—"Liberty."

A Pernicious Policy

The appointment of Sir John Thompson retired Chief Commissioner of Delhi, as Dewan of Rampur, is in keeping with the recent practice of appointing British I. C. S. officers in service or retired, as advisory and administrative heads of Indian States. As a piece of fashion it is as puerile and wasteful as the adoption of most foreign fashions is; as a policy it is pernicious. The Dewanship of an Indian State ought to be the training-ground for statemanship, and the means of affording opportunities to the best of Indians who can enter into the spirit of the administration. The advice, which a British I. C. S. Dewan may be expected to give to the States can be had from the Resident or the Political Agent, who is already there and is himself either a British civilian or a military officer.—"Hitawada."

Prompt Adaptability

Speaking at the European Textile Association, Mr. H. P. Mody deplored that "India was being made a pawn in International politics and that pressure from Tokyo had succeeded in preventing the Government of India from giving further protection to Indian industry." We are inclined to agree. But why did Mr. Mody forget to mention, if only "en passant," that India was also a pawn in Imperial politics and that pressure from Lancashire had succeeded in preventing the Government of India from giving any protection to Indian industry against British?

Or, are we ourselves forgetting that Mr. H. P. Mody was speaking at the European Textile Association and what is more, he is the President of the newly started Indo-European Federation? This also explains Mr. Mody's opening observation "a la" "European in India" capitalist that "political troubles, disastrous strikes and Japanese competition" have completely ruined the Indian Textile Industry.—"National Call."

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Unworthy Attacks On Indian Journalists

By B. G. HORNIMAN

(From Our Evening Edition.)

LECTURE TO THE PRESS.

I observe that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari has taken upon himself to give a lecture to the Press.

The occasion was a large gathering of ladies at Chowpatty, who had assembled to hear something about the Great Fast from Mr. Rajagopalachari, and to offer prayers for Gandhiji's survival.

These are worthy and admirable objects, and it is greatly to be regretted that Sjt. Rajagopalachari should have made the occasion ridiculous by the interpolation of an irrelevant and totally unjustified attack on the journalists, who have been keeping vigil at "Parna Kuti" and performing services, which, I venture to think, are of higher interest and importance to the country than Sjt. Rajagopalachari's somewhat hysterical and unproductive activities.

TIME TO STOP IT.

It is time this sort of baiting of the Press from every sort of public man, who conceives that he has a mission to guide and lecture the people, should be stopped.

I have carefully studied all the reports sent by the representatives of the Press at "Parnakuti," that are available to me, and taking them on the whole, they appear to me to indicate a proper appreciation of their duty to the public combined with a high sense of responsibility.

If the opinion of one who may regard himself as a veteran, having served the Press in Europe and India for a period of exactly 39 years, and seen every kind of good and bad journalism, I have nothing but admiration for the way in which the reporters at "Parna Kuti" have performed their duties.

THE GENERAL IMPRESSION.

There may have been slips here and there, occasional mistakes of fact, which inevitably creep in when men are working at high pressure in an atmosphere of tense excitement, but if there have been, they have in no case been so noticeable as to attract attention.

I have not come across a single instance of any exhibition of bad taste which is so often noticeable in other countries on such occasion.

The general impression that one gets from the reports that have appeared is that of men loyally enthusiastic and energetic in doing their job, which is to serve their papers and through them the public, and to let the public know what is going on during these anxious days, while never forgetting the solemnity of the matter with which they are dealing or their high respect for the man who is passing through a grave ordeal.

HATS OFF TO THEM.

I take off my hat to every one of these men and, I think, everyone in the country is under a debt of gratitude to them for giving the public, what I may call a journalistic "close-up" of the solemn event that is being enacted at "Parnakuti," without for a moment letting down the natural interest or forgetting the gravity of the occasion.

By their efforts and the ability with which they have performed their task, the public have been kept, from day-to-day as intim-

(Continued on next page).

Frankly Speaking

EACH TO EACH AND NONE FOR ALL.

Professor Moley's warning that it is foolish to expect too much from the World Economic Conference is timely. Countries cannot have a conference for doing away with trade barriers on the one hand, while fresh ones are erected on the other.

But that is exactly what they are doing just now. England every day is making new trade agreements with other countries, the main basis of which is special treatment to her and her goods, as against her rivals.

Every country is thinking of its own interests and not of the world, forgetting that what is good for all must also be good for one. Prof. Moey's scheme for increasing the price of silver by a more extended use of it, is calculated, according to him, to stimulate the "purchase of United States goods."

Perhaps, England after the recent Ottawa Conference must be thinking likewise and all her plans must be directed in the direction of consolidating the Empire and increasing British trade in the first instance and that of the Dominions secondly.

HUSTLING FRANCE.

The drafting of the Four-Power Pact may be very near completion, but till the Pact is actually signed by France, it will continue to be what it has virtually been for weeks past, a Three-Power Pact.

The boosting of the negotiations at Rome between Mussolini and Herr Goering is only an attempt to hustle France into signing the Pact.

France, however, has long been wary and is now more so because of the general trend of Hitler's utterances, which is unmistakably bellicose. She can sign the Pact only if she is guaranteed full security against Germany, and that is a big "if."

The Pact, itself, will be of little use unless it is followed by disarmament on a wide scale. For in the absence of substantial disarmament Germany will, according to the Pact itself, begin to arm herself on the basis of equality.

NOT A BARGAINING COUNTER.

Japanese trading interests in India will do well to accept the suggestion made by Mr. N. R. Sarkar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, that a small Indian delegation representing Indian manufacturing and trading interests should meet a similar Japanese delegation and attempt to arrive at an economic understanding with each other.

If, instead, the Japanese carry on negotiations separately in Simla and London, however convenient the results may apparently be to Japan and Britain, they may not be acceptable to India.

Japan cannot, any more than Britain, afford to flout Indian public opinion Indians will resist in all possible ways any attempt to make India what Mr. Sarkar calls a "bargaining counter" for non-Indian interests.

OPPRESSIVE PESSIMISM.

Those who want to give an impression to the world at large that Gandhiji is oppressed with the weight of his fast and that he looks glum and morose the whole day, and is now incapable of cracking a joke, are doing an ill service to him.

Mr. C. Rajgopalachari denied publicly that Gandhiji was capable of laughing or making jokes now, though the Mahatma is never tired of telling the public that without a sense of humour he would have been nowhere.

Nobody has said that Gandhiji was born to fast and that he would not suffer by fasting. The whole country is gazing at Poona and the solemn occasion ought not to be improved upon by this ill-advised pessimism.

Gandhiji himself would be the first to resent such an effort and Mr. Rajagopalachari has no right to castigate the public because they are not fasting while Gandhiji is.

Harijan work is not helped by such oppressive pessimism and Gandhiji requires to be cheered up, if anything.

EASTERN BENGAL RAIDS.

The time has come to record a protest against the constant loss of life that is taking place in Eastern Bengal owing to raids by parties of fully armed troops.

In the Chittagong District there are large military forces, in addition to ordinary and special police: In fact the whole district is over-run by Police and troops of one sort or another.

We get only the Police version of these episodes, and it is neither easy nor possible to place implicit trust in them.

In the latest raid at Gohira Two persons were killed outrigh and one was seriously wounded. But not a single one of the beseigers received a scratch, though they were many in number.

We would like to have a more unbiassed statement of the affair.

Readers' Views

GRIEVANCES OF IDAR SUBJECTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Idar State subjects are under your great obligation for your courtesy in allowing them space in your valued paper to vindicate their grievances, and I request you to oblige them further by publishing this letter.

Within one hour of the presentation of the Kharita to the present Maharaja Saheb, the popular council administration was dissolved by an order and Mr. J. N. Bhandari was appointed Dewan of the State. In the time of the late council, the privy purse of His Highness was fixed and therefore there always used to be a great surplus from the State Revenue for nation building departments. Under the present administration, the privy purse of His Highness does not appear to have been fixed and as His Highness can draw any amount he likes, very little is left for nation building departments.

For example, whenever the present Dewan's attention is drawn to the tottering condition of a school building, owing to want of funds, he asks people to pay half the cost of the school building before the State can contribute its quota. The poor villagers generally find it very difficult in these hard days to meet such a demand, and hence the school buildings, some of which are worse than stables, are allowed to remain in the same condition. Of course, he does find money to increase his own as well as his other higher officers' salaries in these days of retrenchment.

If one were to read the various issues of the "State Gazette", one would take Mr. Bhandari to be an ideal Dewan. But his schemes are generally impracticable and his promises are generally more honoured in their breach. An order was issued by His Highness that the subjects will be given first preference in making appointments in the State, but, although there are many educated Idarites capable of taking charge of responsible posts, almost every high office in the State is filled with outsiders. An Idarite is generallly appointed only when it would not pay an outsider to accept a low salary.

Mr. Bhandari seems to have started from a wrong end. Instead of taking educated Idarites into his confidence, he seems to be following the advice of self-seekers and flatterers who misguide him to serve their own selfish ends. One wonders why he has cultivated a contempt for educated Idarites. Is it because they have the courage to pont out his mistakes and criticise him whenever he is in the wrong? The truth is that Mr. Bhandari has never come in contact with progressive Native States and hence he cannot appreciate the feelings of the younger generation who are anxious to introduce responsibility in the administration of Idar State.

Any number of resolutions passed by the meetings of the so-called Khedut Mandal under official inspiration will not budge Idar subjects even an inch from their constitutional fight and the so-called leaders of the said Khedut Mandal, who are playing in the hands of interested persons, require to be warned of the consequences of their actions which are against the interest of Idar subjects in general and agriculturists in particular.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER IDARITE

UDAY SHANKAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I crave the indulgence of a few lines to correct certain inaccuracies in your correspondent D. C. Shah's article on "Uday Shanker and Indian Dancing" in your Sunday issue.

It was in 1923 on 3rd July that Miss Comolata Banerji, daughter of Sir Albion Banerji, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., (now Mrs. W. C. Dutta), gave a recital of her own compositions at the Stenway Hall in London. At this time Madame Pavlova was anxious to have two Indian Ballets. She, therefore, sent a representative to the recital and requested Miss Banerji to meet her as she was eager to have her write the music for her proposed Ballets. She wanted the music complete and orchestrated within six weeks for the then coming London Season. When she found the composer could carry out the work on her own ideas, she left both the music and the scheme of the dances to be created entirely by her.

The two Ballets which resulted were "Hindu Wedding" and "Radha and Krishna". They were produced at Covent Garden on 12th September 1923 and were continued by Madame Pavlova up to the time of her death all over the world, including Bombay, during her tour in India in 1929.

Madame Pavlova wished to have the dances as authentic as possible and asked Miss Banerji to find her an Indian who could help her with the design of costumes and dances. It was then that Mrs. N. C. Sen gave the name of Uday Shanker to Miss Banerji who introduced him to Madame Pavlova.—Yours, etc.,

W. CHANDRA DUTTA.

Jubbulpore.

"KATCHRAPATI IN TRUTH"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with deep interest the article which appeared in the issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" under the caption "Kacharapati in Very Truth."

This Kacharapati, the colony of the Harijan employees of the Bombay Municipality is a glaring instance of utter negligence of our Municipality towards its employees who are lowly paid. To get an idea one has only to go round this colony. And after beholding the housing conditions of those Municipal employees one will be shocked to see the wretched state of the huts made of tin in which they are destined to live.

The hardships these poor Harijan undergo in the days of intense heat, as well as in rainy season, can very well be imagined. Especially in the monsoon all the surrounding open space is filled with water and mud which is the abode of mosquitoes and flies.

What a contrast this colony is when compared with other parts of the City! It is really a pity and a matter of shame to see that the people who are responsible for keeping the City clean and healthy by their service should suffer for want of facilities of cleanliness and sanitation. Cannot the Bombay Municipality do something to improve the housing condition of their employees?

The housing problem is an urgent need of the Harijan employees of the Municipality. If the Corporation will give its attention to this question it will find that improving the housing condition of its employees is not beyond its means. The Municipality can afford to build some well ventilated, decent but simple chawls and, if it finds that it is not possible to supply the quarters free to their employees, the Municipality can charge a small sum, a very moderate sum as a rent. Of course, the rental amount should not be beyond the means of the poor employees.—Yours, etc.

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

Dadar, May 22.

ILLOGICAL P. O. RULES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to H. N.'s letter in your issue of the 16th instant, pointing out the arbitrary nature of postal rules and their illogicality, permit me to endorse every word of what he has said. It is not only in Bombay that people have reason to complain of inefficient postal service. I might say that over here too things are not entirely satisfactory.

H. N.'s complaint is quite legitimate. If clause 19 of the P. and T. Guide says that if, in the opinion of the postman, a person is authorised to receive the post of another person who is absent, delivery to him would constitute a proper delivery, then I must say that these P. and T. rules would not seem to be based on reason and common sense, and the sooner they are altered the better for the public. Otherwise, as H. N. says, there are many opportunities for the corrupt postman and an unscrupulous intercepter or blackmailer to exploit this rule.

But apart from corrupt postmen and persons, even if one registers a letter, no man's secrets would be safe in the hands of the Post Office, and that sense of security would be entirely lacking, which, besides being a cause of public grievance is hardly calculated to increase people's confidence in postal service and thereby, increase postal traffic.—Yours, etc.,

ISARDAS LALCHAND.

Karachi, May 19.

THE PROPER AUTHORITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to H. N.'s letter appearing in your issue of the 22nd instant, on the above subject, the proper authority to be approached seems to be the Didector-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi/Simla.

Though a Presidency Post Master may not have the power to alter the existing rules, he can certainly use his discretion in giving effect to the rules which perhaps is not generously done to the satisfaction of the public for giving them more facilities.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN

Bombay Tramways, 22-5-33

U. S. GOES WHOLE HOG FOR DISARMAMENT

Norman Davis Enunciates His Govt's Policy Of Round Table Talks; Simon Is Grateful To Him And To Il Duce. France Is On Guard

GENEVA, May 22.

"America accepts the British Disarmament Plan wholeheartedly as a definite and excellent step towards the ultimate objective," declared Mr. Noman Davis in the course of an important speech at a meeting of the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Davis said that America was prepared to go as far as other States in the way of reduction of armaments. They felt that the ultimate objective should be to reduce armaments approximately to the level established by the Peace Treaties, namely, through successive stages to the level of domestic police force, and they were prepared to join other nations in abolishing the weapons of aggressive character.

They were willing to consuit other states in case of a threat to peace with a view to averting conflict and would refrain from any action tending to defeat collective efforts which the States might make to restore peace.

LET US MAKE UP OUR MIND.

Mr. Davis affirmed: "We must make up our minds to settle disputes around the Conference Table instead of on battlefield. We recognise the legitimate claims of any State to safeguard its security, but this will be best achieved by controlled disarmament, by which military strength is progressively reduced to the level provided in the Peace Treaties."

"The speech of the German Chancellor has been most helpful and the situation is now so altered as to justify a hope of agreement".—Reuter.

SIMON'S GRATITUDE.

Warm appreciation of the British Government for the contribution to the cause of disarmament made by Mr. Norman Davis was expressed at the meeting of the Disarmament Conference by Sir J. Simon, who said he was also grateful for the support that Italian Government never faltered in bestowing. Sir J. Simon said the British Plan had its drawbacks, but declarations of President Roosevelt and the announcement of views of the German Government completely changed the outlook and the announcement of Herr Nadolny that Germany would withdraw its amendments, especially with reference to the standardization of armies, convinced him that they could now look forward to the discussion in detail.

CAUTIOUS FRANCE.

M. Paul Boncour adopted a non-committal attitude but emphasised that time had come to take up political as well as technical aspects of disarmament and, therefore, suggested that they begin with part one of the British Draft Convention, especially the question of regional agreements.—Reuter.

HINDUS PLAYING DODGE?

C. P. Depressed Federation President Thinks So And Doubts Propriety Of Gandhiji's Fast

NAGPUR, May 22.

Denunciation of caste-Hindus and efforts in connection with the removal of untouchability marked the speech which Mr. Hardas, President, C. P. Depressed Classes Federation, delivered yesterday while addressing a mass meeting. He appealed for unity of their ranks and declared that they should depend on their own efforts for social uplift.

He doubted the propriety of Gandhiji's fast and characterised the present campaign against untouchability as a mere dodge to deprive his community of the political rights already secured by them.—A. P.

GOVT. TURN DOWN MR. GIRI'S REQUEST

No Conciliatory Board To Reconsider Axeing

NAGPUR, May 22.

It is definitely understood that the Government of India have informed Mr. Giri, President of the B. N. Ry. Labour Union that they are unable to comply with his request for the appointment of a Conciliatory Board under the Trade Disputes Act in connection with the impending retrenchment of 446 men from the Khargpur workshop with effect from June 1st. The Government state that Mr. Giri has not complied with the necessary provisions of the Trade Disputes Act and at present they feel that the Agent's action in asking men to agree to the scheme of voluntary retirement by rotation is quite sufficient to meet the situation.—A. P.

DUFFERIN'S CHALLENGE

Let Diehards Produce Alternate Scheme, He Says

PRINCES AND WHITE PAPE

"Post" Suggests Confederation; "Guardian" Favours Changes In Alwar

LONDON, May 22.

The Indian problems continue to receive much attention in the British press. Marquis of Dufferin in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" calls upon the opponents of the White Paper to reveal their alternative. He says that hitherto their only declaration of policy has been that they intend to consider the Simon Report. Marquis of Dufferin enumerates a number of points of difficulty in this connection and suggests that time has come to put concrete proposals, which "obviously they must have at back of their minds," before the country.

GIVE THEM BETTER WICKET.

Position of the Indian Princes in relation to the Federation is examined by the "Morning Post". The paper says that there is reason to believe that the more they consider the White Paper, the less they like it. It argues that the Princes under the White Paper will not be in a position to defend either British rights or Indian minorities, and suggests a scheme for confederation. While the scheme will not be free from criticism, adds the paper, it will at least give princes a "better wicket."

"GUARDIAN" ON ALWAR.

The "Manchester Guardian" reviews the troubles in Alwar and says that British officials administering the State will have much more than Maharaja's privy purse to consider. They must try to bring Alwar in line with the advancement of its more fortunate neighbours.—Reuter.

ALWAR'S RETIREMENT

"Daily Telegraph" Supports Action Of Government

LONDON, May 22.

There can be no surprise that the Maharajah of Alwar should be given the choice between co-operating with British officials in the reform of his State's finances and his temporary personal retirement, says "The Daily Telegraph."

In these days when the East is advancing with unprecedented rapidity, the Government of India cannot turn a blind eye on the Native States, adds the paper.

One obvious advantage of the Indian Federation will be that the administration of the States would almost automatically be improved by closer contact with the remainder of the country.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS CLASH WITH HINDUS

Men Die Of Injuries In Bengal Village

KHULNA, May 22.

A disturbance arising out of a land dispute took place on 18th May in the village of Santoshpur in Bagerhat sub-division in the course of which several members of the contending parties namely Muslims and the Namsudras were seriously injured.

An unconfirmed report states that some of these men have since died. The local Police with an armed force from the district headquarters have proceeded to the place of the disturbance.—A. P.

SON QUARRELS WITH NAWAB AMB

To Reside In Hangue On Father's Allowance

NATHIAGALI, May 22.

It is understood that for some years the relations between the Nawab of Amb and his eldest son Mohamad Farid Khan have been strained. The Nawab's state is situated on the borders of the Hazra district and on the portion lying to the east of the Indus known as Tanawal. The ill-wishers of the Nawab and his son, as is usual in such cases seized the opportunity to exploit the situation for their own ends and to place obstacles in the way of the administration of the state. Pending the examination of certain references made to the Nawab the Government has directed Mohamad Farid Khan to reside in Hangu on an allowance to be paid by the Nawab.—A. P.

GANDHI CULT SPREADS

Philadelphia Leader Of "Sargada Familia" Group Fasts In Jail

Juanito Guevarra, 44, who was arrested last April 24 in barrio Libtong where his followers were giving him a picnic, refused food and declares he will go on with his fast until his week of self-imposed penance is over, says a Narvacan message.

This Gandhi emulant is alleged to be the leader of the "Sagrada Familia," a fanatic society with colorum leanings.

Daily hundreds of his followers and the curious throng to the Municipal jail to view Guevarra, his followers to pay their respects and the curious to see Guevarra in his woman's clothes. It is said that Guevarra has confessed to being a man, but states that since childhood he has been dressed as a woman and is now so used to it that he refuses to wear any other kind of clothes.

Guevarra is charged with impersonation pending investigation by Fiscal Alagar of other charges against him as leader of the colorums.

HARIJANS BEAT BHADRALOKS

Happy Football Match Captained By Muslim

FARIDPUR, May 22.

A football match between the Harijans and the caste Hindus resulted in the victory for the former by three goals to two. The Harijan team was captained by Mr. Moazzim Hossain, a prominent Congress worker of the district. At the conclusion of the game light refreshments were served by the Harijans and there was an intercaste dinner.—A. P.

SEPTUAGENARIAN KEEPS WELL

Sure He Will Survive By By Master's Grace

KHULNA, May 22.

Mahesh Chandra Dutta, who is 70 years old has still been continuing the fast. Except for the weakness he is cheerful. He says that he will survive the ordeal by the grace of his Gurudev—Gandhiji. He prays every morning and so far has not required constant medical attendance.—A. P.

ANOTHER SYMPATHETIC FAST

CHITTAGONG, May 22.

Madhu Sudan Mukherji, aged 33, a cloth merchant of Asha Bhandar, Chittagong, has been fasting since the 10th May in sympathy with Gandhiji. He takes water, lemon juice only and observes silence. He looks a little weaker.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S FAST

Chittagong Municipal Meeting Adjourned

CHITTAGONG, May 22.

A meeting of the Chittagong Municipal Commissioners was adjourned on the motion of Babu Rasik Chandra Hazari, Commissioner, in connection with Gandhiji's fast.

It is understood that Commission Nalini Kant Das will move at the next meeting certain resolutions for the removal of various inconveniences hitherto suiffered by the members of Harijan community within the Municipal area.—A. P.

DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS TO POLICEMEN

KRISHNAGAR, May 22.

Banamali Biswas, of Nakashipara, entered the police office at about 5 p.m. when the officers were at work and distributed certain objectionable leaflets. He was immediately taken under arrest by a Sub-Inspector of Police who happened to be present and sent to the thana where a charge under the Press Act was entered against him.—A. P.

CUTTACK CONVICTIONS FOR CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

CUTTACK May 22.

Two Congress workers have been sentenced, to six months and six weeks rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of taking part in Congress activities. They were arrested before the commencement of Gandhiji's fast.—A. P.

Confusion Prevails At South Indian Meeting

Members Of Co-operative Credit Society Vote For Change Of Directors

The sweltering heat of last Sunday afternoon did not damp the enthusiasm of the South Indian community in Matunga, who were fired with enthusiasm over the election of Office-Bearers for the current year of the Bombay South Indian Co-operative Credit Society Ltd.

Over 380 members of the Society crammed themselves into the Hall of the Lakhamsey Nappo Building and sitting in rows in oriental fashion on the floor, listened to the speech delivered by their president, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, who presided over the fourteenth annual meeting of Society.

There were lively scenes reminiscent of the stormy meetings one often sees when shareholders openly manifest their disapproval of the manner in which a company's affairs have been conducted. The interruptions that became the order of the day were ably stemmed by the tactful handling of the Chairman, who would have done much better, however, if he had armed himself with a loud-speaker to enable him at least to have his say, as to the useful work his committee had done during the past year.

The allegations of advancing money to shareholders without making proper and sufficient inquiries as to their ability to repay the same, were emphatically denied by the President who assured the members that his committee had taken every legitimate precaution to safeguard the assets of the Society and that where there were cases of default, he was confident that the defaulters were only temporarily in embarrassed monetary circumstances and there desire to repay the loans at the earliest possible opportunity was a sincere and positive fact.

When election of Office-bearers came up utter confusion prevailed when the name of Mr. M. Sundaram was put up as a rival candidate to Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer as President. "We want a change in the management." This sentiment took possession of a certain section of the meeting and brisk canvassing for votes for the new candidate resulted in displacing Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, who had done Yoeman service for the Society.

Similarly the Vice-President was ousted and Mr. A. S. Rama Rao stepped into the breach.

This breaking-up of the existing frame-work of the Society did not end here, as the Honorary Secretary Mr. H. Sivaram Krishnan resigned in favour of Mr. V. T. Rajagopalan who was duly elected.

The members of the Committee were not elected owing to want of time and the meeting was adjourned after refreshments.

UNWORTHY ATTACKS ON INDIAN JOURNALISTS

(Continued from previous page).

shop, Grand Mufti, Burra Dastur, etc., all combined.

As a start, everybody would have been urged to engage in an India-wide agitation to dissuade Gandhiji from his intention to fast.

That proving futile, the country would have been thrown into a state of emotional panic or ecstasy by the variations, not in Gandhiji's condition, but of Sjt. Rajagopalachari's erratic moods.

UNTRUE CHARGES.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari's own behaviour in such times of stress is not such as to justify his assumption of the role of critic, whether it be of the Press or anyone else.

He may criticise the Press as much as he likes, though he will continue to appreciate its value to himself as a medium of publicity.

But I have too much respect for my own profession and my colleagues to allow him to make definite charges which I have no hesitation in describing as disgracefully untrue.

A CHALLENGE.

It is disgraceful to say that the reported are told if there is no change in Mahatmaji's condition of health, they are disappointed, and add jokes from their imagination

It is a disgraceful insinuation that the Press is busy while Mahatmaji is fasting, because more copies are sold.

It is disgraceful to suggest that the Press have sought to make Lady Thackersey's house like a cinema.

These charges and insinuations are utterly baseless and I challenge Sjt. Rajagopalachari to justify them or to withdraw them 'in toto.'

If he is unable to meet this challenge, I shall regard him personally in future as an irresponsible, unreliable person, whose effusions ought not to be printed in any newspaper.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

VESSEL DASHES AGAINST ROCKS

RATNAGIRI, May 22.

No authentic news is available as to the country craft loaded with salt bags which dashed against rocks while entering into Bratimirya creek this morning. Water rushed through big leakages washing away hundreds of bags. The vessel is greatly damaged.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT WHITE-WASH POLICE CONDUCT

(Continued from Pape 1 .)

sent was considered a suitable occasion owing to the general anxiety over the future of India.

Sir S. Hoare said that for several years we had been requested to consider the position, and it seemed that the moment was not inappropriate when we were considering changes generally over the whole constitution for India.

Lt.-Col. Acland Troyte suggested that it showed that Government distrusted their own suggestions.

Sir S. Hoare replied: "Not at all."

BOMBAY'S CIVIC AUTONOMY.

Colonel Burton drew attention to the stipulation in the Bombay Corporation tenders regarding the use of Empire articles.

Sir S. Hoare replied that a note to that effect had appeared in the tender forms during the past ten years and added that the Bombay Corporation was autonomous in such matters.

Sir Alfred Knox asked whether Sir Samuel would consider the possibility of the Government arranging a scheme of insurance for pensions of the British officers and officials in India "in view of the fact that of late years, insurance companies had refused risk".

Sir Samuel said he did not consider such an arrangement would be practicable even if desirable, and added that obviously a Government could not insure against repudiating its own contracts.

Sir A. Knox asked if the British were responsible for pensions.

Sir S. Hoare replied that was a very big question, and Sir A. Knox had better refer to his former answers.

A hatter of Augusta, Georgia, found that straw hats were not selling as well as they might. So he took a hat from stock, had it frozen nto a 300-pound block of ice and put the ice at the entrance to his shop. Within a few minutes his stock was sold out.

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C. P. GOVT. TAKES STEPS TO HELP INDUSTRIES

Bill To Regulate Grant Of State Aid

PACHMARHI, May 21.

The Select Committee consiting of the Hon. Rai Bahadur G. P. Jaiswal, Minister of Industries, as Chairman met here yesterday and considered the Central Provinces State Aid to Industres Bill, 1932. It is a bill to regulate the grant of State Aid to Industries sponsered by Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas.

Previous to this bill there was another with the above title that was introduced by the Government in the Council and had emerged from the Select Committee sate. The report of the Select Committee was also presented to the Council, but when the further consideration of the Bill was moved certain impracticable amendments were insisted upon by the Swarajists, and deadlock being created the further consideration of the Bill was altogether dropped. As similar measures have already been passed into Acts in other provinces, the passage of such an Act is most necessary in the interests of the industries of these provinces.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES

The Slect Committee approves that a Board of Industries should be constituted and the number of members should not be less than fifteen and the Minister for Industries should be the President. The members of the C. P. Legislative Council who represent Commerce, Industry and Labour in C. P. and Berar should be included in the Board, and three members should be elected from Chambers of Commerce of C. P. and Berar and from factory owners. The life of the Board thus constituted will be for a term of five years.

The forms of State aid which may be given are: the grant of loan; guarantee of a cash credit, the guarantee of a minimum return on the whole or part of the capital of joint-stock company for a fixed period; the grant on favourable terms of land, raw material, fifewood, water or any other property of the Local Government; the grant of services of experts or Government Officials free of charge or at favourable terms; and payment of subsidy for the conduct of research or the purchase of machinery.—A. P.

TWO MEN ARRESTED WITH ARMS

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, May 21.

Much sensation was caused yesterday night at 9, at the station when a man was arrested there by the Police. On being searched 2 karaulis are said to have been recovered from his person. Another man was arrested while purchasing a railway ticket. One pistol and about 40 cartridges were recovered from his possession. Some charas is also said to have been found. The Police also raided a number of houses in Anwargunj and effected 4 more arrests. Police investigations are proceeding.

POLICE DISCOVER COIN FACTORY

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 21.

The Nagpur C.I.D. with the help of local police have discovered a counterfeit coin factory at Pathrot In Berar and arrested 12 persons including Fida Hussain, a Bombay Merchant and Post Master, Pathrot.

It is expected that some more arrests will follow. The Police investigations are proceeding.

HOW DUMPING TELLS!

C. P. Mills Forced To Close Down

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 21.

The Management of the Pulgaon Mills have notified that the Mills will be closed with effect from the 1st June, 1933.

This is the fifth mill in C. P. which has been forced to close down due to Japanese competition.

STUDENTS COVER 1,000 MILES ON CYCLE

Warm Reception In Several Towns

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, May 21.

A party of four students consisting of Dantale (Morrician) Parnandiwar, Parkhi and Poonekar who left Nagpur on April 17 for a cycle tour to Bombay returned last week after paddling for 1000 miles. On their way they visited Nasik and other places and received cordial help from the citizens of several towns.

SOCIAL AND OFFICIAL

OOTACAMUND, May 22.

His Excellency Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, Miss Anderson and party arrived at Ootacamund in the morning.

They are staying at the Government House. Elaborate police arrangements have been made in connection with his visit and entire route from Mettupalaiyam to Ootacamund has been guarded by police. Excepting for dinner on Tuesday night at Government House in his honour there are no other functions in connection with his visit. The party will leave for Calcutta on the29th May.

His Excellency Sir George Stanley opened the Collectors Conference in the morning at the Secretariat in order to discuss matters of administrative importance. Thirteen collectors from various districts attended the conference. The Conference will last for a week.—A. P.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

BOMBAY GOVERNOR VISITS PANCHGANI MUSLIM SCHOOL

Assures Management Of His Feelings And Wishes Institution Every Success

During his recent visit to Panchgani the Governor of Bombay took the opportunity to visit the Muslim High School.

His Excellency was received on arrival by Seth Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Seth Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee, Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Sardar Sir Suleman Kassam Mitha, Seth Gulam Hussain Matcheswalla, M. L. C., and others.

H. E. inspected the Boys' Scouts and was taken round the premises by the Honorary Secretary Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee and the Principal. His Excellency examined the dormitories and the dining hall. He saw the cinema machine, radio and passed through the power house, the kitchen and even the bakery, where he closely examined the bread made therein: he also saw the water supply pumped out of the well-known Lingrah Springs. Thereafter he went to the class rooms, both on the first and the second floor, the laboratory, the library and the museum. He inspected the foundation stone tablet laid by one of his predecessers, on 17th May 1920, and the gardens, the gymnasium, and the playgrounds. Thereafter he took light refreshments with all the guests, the staff and the pupils.

ONLY RESIDENTIAL MUSLIM SCHOOL.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, the Honorary Secretary in welcoming His Excellency said:—The School was established in the year 1920 and its foundation stone was laid by the then Governor. It is the only residential Muslim High School in a hill station in India. The beautiful land of about 165 acres and buildings had been purchased and built mostly by the Muslims of Bombay city. We have been receiving pupils mostly from Bombay city and Bombay Presidency. But I must mention for information of Your Excellency that we have pupils from other parts of India and also from Persia, Aden, East and South Africa. In this instituton we teach both Urdu and Gujerathi besides English, as a majority of our pupils come from the mercantile community. Both the cultural and the utilitarian aims are kept in view. Besides the usual school subjects there is provision for physical and manual training. As we believe Education has to be for the mind, the body, and the heart as well, all school teaching should culminate in religious and moral instruction. Realising the importance of this side of school instruction the school has a small mosque and a qualified Maulavi. Our aim has been not so much to regard examinations as the final aim of school teaching but to endeavour to build up a broad and humane culture which should be the basic of a full and varied life at school, at home, and in the world. The individual character of each boy is brought out to its fullest extent. The creative spirit inherent in every boy is fostered. As the boys are the citizens of to-morrow, they are made to learn the ideals of Government and social organisation in the exercise of their duties as citizens of the school society.

I am glad to bring to Your Excellency's notice that both the Government Educational authorities, and the University Committee have spoken highly of the character of the teaching the school imparts and this is due to the fact that besides having a highly qualified principal we have also a well qualified and experienced staff. The results in the Matriculation Examinations have been always good."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply His Excellency said:—While passing the main road I had often wished to see the school and I am glad that I have visited it to-day. I very much appreciate all that I have seen and it is really an important institution being the only one of its kind on a healthy hill station in India. You are really fulfilling a great need of your community and your aim deserves every success. Your aims being genuine and for the betterment of the community they must come to a happy fruition. The fact that the boys who left the school are successful in life and that there is a good principal and a good staff, the school should be supported by the wealthy members of the community.

I am sure the Government would have been glad to help such an institution had it not been for the financial stringency. However, I hope that as soon as the financial situation improves, your claims will be recognised at the first occassion.

I am sorry I am leaving this country which I love so well and where I have made so many friends. You have been my personal friend and on many occasions we have worked together and have the same feeling as you have on the thought of my shortly leaving this country. But I assure you that I shall always bear the same feelings and I wish when I visit once again, I will be able to see the remaining part of the building completed.

I wish every success to your institution and the students."

About a full hour and a half was spent by His Excellency, and he left the school amidst the rejoicing cheers of the scouts and the other students at about 6-45 p.m.

WHAT LED GANDHIJI TO FAST

Shocking Details Of Oppression Of Harijans And Sins Of Ashramites Says Mahadev

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

A silent procession led by Mr. Mahadev Desai was taken out this evening terminating near the Premabhai Hall, where Mr. Mahadev Desai addressed a public meeting. He said that his mind was agitated since Gandhiji undertook the fast. He had, however, hardened his heart to stand in public. He found Mahatma Gandhi in Poona in much better condition than he had expected. His vision, memory, mind and soul were working properly.

He was undergoing a penance in order to rouse the dormant spirit in the country.

WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT.

Mr. Desai added:—Doubt was expressed in certain quarters as to Gandhiji's suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and adoption of Harijan work. The evil of untouchability, Mr. Desai declared, was greater than that of Government against which Gandhiji was fighting. There was a community in South India called "Natars" which would not allow untouchable women to cover their bodies.

In Rajputana untouchables found it difficult to get drinking water and several of them died of thirst. Such incidents impelled Gandhiji to fast. He was also shocked by the sins of his own Ashram and he had asked the speaker to go to the Ashram instead of staying with him during his fast.

ONLY A BEGINNING.

The speaker, however, told Gandhiji that his Ashram was the whole country in which there were purer persons, but Gandhiji was not satisfied. He said this was not his last fast. This was a mere beginning and it was not known what fierce fasts Gandhiji would undertake if he was shocked again after the completion of his present fast and his recovery from its effects.—A. P.

"FAMILY PIR" IN ABDUCTION CHARGE

Married Muslim Lady Alleges She Was Forced To Don Mendicant's Clothes

Sensational allegations were made against a Pir by a Muslim woman when five Muslim mendicants were placed before Mr. C. H. Disney, Magistrate, Lahore, under section 364 I.P.C.

The woman in her evidence stated that on March 24 last she was sent for by one of the accused, who was their family Pir, to take part in a function that was being held at the Pir's place. On the conclusion of the function she signified her intention to go home, but the Pir forcibly detained her and told her that she would be initiated into a Faqirni. Her ornaments and clothes were removed forcibly and a mendicant's dress was given to her.

When her husband arrived to enquire about her, the Pir sent him away stating that she was not there. Witness's husband later came back with the police, but the accused assaulted them. During the scuffle between the police and the accused two of the Pir's disciples abducted her and forcibly confined her in a secret place from where she was later rescued by her husband.

The case was adjourned.

HINDU MONEY-LENDER DONE TO DEATH?

Muslim Family Of Rajgarh Arrested

LAHORE, May 22.

The Lahore Police have arrested four members of a Muslim family of Rajgarh (a suburb of Lahore including two women in connection with the death, under mysterious circumstance, of a moneylesder named Dunichand, who was missing for the last three weeks.

It appears that certain debtors of Rajgarh were carrying on business with the deceased and they told him that they wanted to clear their debt of Rs. 1,200. Whereupto Dunichand went to the village with a Promissory Note and other papers, but he never returned. After vigorous enquiries, his dead body was found in an unused well, seven miles from Lahore."

Among the arrested persons is a boy, who has passed the Matriculation Examination this year.—A. P.

BAPAT NOT ALLOWED VICHI WATER

Forcible Feeding If Contingency Arises

RATNAGIRI, May 22.

Senapati Bapat, who is fasting in Ratnagiri Jail, has not been allowed vichy water as requested by his son. His condition, however, is reported to be hopeful and he is getting through the ordeal successfully. Since the public request has not yet been granted, forcible feeding seems likely if such a contingency occurs.—A. P.

CHINSURAH 'RIOTING' CASE

How Crowd Was Fired Upon On "Independence Day"

CHINSURAH, May 22.

The trial opened to-day in the court of the Sadr Subdivision Officer at Chinsurah of 22 men who are charged with rioting.

The case for the prosecution is that on the last Independense Day, January 26, a large crowd proceeded to hoist the Congress flag at the Badanganj Police Station is Arambagh. The Police attempted to disperse the crowd whereupon stones were thrown at them. The men were warned, but the warning having proved abortive the Police opened fire. In the course of the disturbance several men on either side were more or less injured.

Sub-Inspector Syed Ahmed, who identified four of the prisoners in the dock, narrated in the course of his evidence the circustances in which the disturbance took place. He said that he remonstrated with the crowd, but that the latter paid no heed to what he said. Thereupon three of the men, namely, G. Ghatak, G. Dutt and T. Karmakar, were arrested. There was a lathi charge whereupon the crowd retreated, but began to throw stones, injuring several members of the Police party. The men were in an excited mood and the police force was in danger. The witness warned the men, but the warning had no effect on them.

The Police thereupon opened fire, 14 rounds in all. The witness himself fired six shots from the revolver. The crowd continued to throw stones and the police had to fall back. At this stage the president of the panchayet approached him with a request to stop firing and assured him that he would pacify the crowd. This he did.

The further hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

Madras, May 22.—It is reported that Kallur Raghaviah, a life prisoner confined in the Madras Penitentiary, committed suicide this morning. He was sentenced to transportation for life by the High Court Sessions on a charge of having stabbed to death a woman on 19th December on her refusing to live with him.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Open Firm After Week-End

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Jute shares opened firm after the week-end, but eased off as the session progressed due to fall in prices of Hessians.

In Coals, only a small business was put through at the last level. In the Miscellaneous Section, nothing of interest fell to be reported. In Teas the undertone kept steady.

Securities were steady with less business. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. New Loan 1947/50 93/2 small lot; 3½ per cent. paper 82/2; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 95/4; 6 per cent bonds 1933/36 100/10 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1221/8; Imperial Bank conty. 292/8.

Cottons:—Elgin Mill 45 odd lot.

Coals:—Bengal 216 small lot; Bengal Nagpur 35; Raneegunge 30.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 376 small lot; Auckland 205 small lot; Bally 163; Barnagore 157; Belvedere 403 small lot; Birla 9-15; Cheviot 243 small lot; Clive 28-12 small lot; Dalhousie 401; Delta 408-8; Empire 42; Fort Gloster 553; Fort William 277-8 small lot; Gourepore 362 small lot; Howrah 53/9; Hukumchand 19/6; India 237; Kamarhatty 506; Kelvin 555; Lansdowne 164; National 25/12; Naihati 435; Northbrook 54 small lot; Nuddeea 24; Orient 231 small lot; Presidency 6-12; Union 430 cum div. small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/6; Triton Insurance 169; British Ceylon Corporation 7; Borooah Timber 47.

Sugar:—Basti 357; Carew & Co. 17/4; Champaran 29/8; Murree Brewery 160

Teas:—Basmatia 15/12; Hattikhira 14-10; Jutlibari 13-4; Maheema pref. 9/3; Teesta Valley 30/4; Seajuli 29-12.

Debentures:—5 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust 1956/66 102-2.—A. P.

RECRUITMENT OF ENGINEERS

No Competitive Examination In 1933

SIMLA, May 22.

In pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to suspend further recruitment in India to the Indian Service of Engineers pending decision on the recommendation of the services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference that the irrigation branch of service be provincialised, it is notified by the Public Services Commission that no competitive examination for recruitment to that service will be held during 1933.—A. P.

BHAI PARMANAND FOR LONDON

To Appear Before Joint

LAHORE, May 22.

Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., is leaving to-night for Bombay en route to England in response to an invitation from the Joint Select Committee to be in London before 10th June to give evidence before the Committee. Bhai Parmanand, who is going as a representative of the Hindu group in the Central Legislature, told a representative of the Associated Press that his views regarding the White Paper and the Communal Award were unchanged and that his evidence before the Committee would be mainly on the lines of the memorandum submitted by him in April.—A. P.

H. D. RAJAH'S PLANS

Mr. H. D. Rajah writes:—

"I have just recovered from a severe attack of influenza and I am now feeling much better. A few months back I had made a statement to the Press that political education should proceed any other movement for national emancipation and at present my work will be to facilitate the youths for getting National Education.

"In order to achieve that I think of re-starting my journal the "Young Liberator" in the form of a weekly and also to organise a Library in which all modern books on advanced thought will be stocked. An institute of politics is also highly necessary in order to train up young men and women who will be taking a prominent part in the future of our country.

"In course of a few days, I wish to publish the prospectus of my Company which will give comprehensively the schemes and ideas I wish to push through. I hope the citizens of Bombay will wholeheartedly support me in my activities. Those who wish to communicate with me are requested to write to the following address."

9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CHINA WILL HAVE TARIFF WALL, TOO

Increases Duty On Textiles By 150 Per Cent.: General Increase

SHANGHAI, May 22.

Serious consequences to piece-goods and many other imports are foreseen as a result of the revised Customs tariff announced this morning. The rates are not easily comparable with the 1931 tariff as radical the changes are made in the classification of imports and specific duties are now imposed on many articles which formerly paid ad valorem rates and vice versa.

The main changes are increase on cotton, woollen, silk and artificial silk textiles, etc. Duty on many of these textiles is now so much a yard instead of piece and the increase amounts in many categories to 150 per cent.

Increases on woollen piece-goods are not so drastic. Unenumerated woollen piece-goods will pay 40 per cent. ad valorem instead of 25 while unenumerated silk manufactures will pay 30 per cent. instead of 60.

Substantial increases are made in duties on certain foodstuffs, especially Chinese luxuries.—Reuter.

TIRUPATI BILL AND SANATANISTS

Ujjain Meetings Protest Against Enactment

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, May 22.

During the Sinhashta Fair held at Ujjain under the auspices of the Bharat Mata Mandal and All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh, a meeting was held protesting in strong terms against the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill, which was recently passed in the Madras Legislative Council. The meeting also passed resolution appealing to H. E. the Viceroy to withhold assent to the said Bill, as the feelings of resentment of lakhs of Hindu pilgrims and worshippers of India are running very high.

Another monster meeting was also held under the auspices of Sadhu Maha Mandal at Ujjain protesting against the said Tirupati Bill and appealing to the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the same.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

Influential Sanatanist leaders waited on H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in connection with the protest against the Tirupati Bill; H. E. the Viceroy assured the deputationists, that he would give due consideration to their appeal and see that their feelings are not in any way wounded.

Mr. V. V. Sreenivasa Iyangar (ex-judge), Madras High Court, Pandit Vaikuntram of Bombay, Pandit Devanayaka Acharry of Benares, Pandit Dheendayal Sharma (President, Bharat Maha Mandal), Mr. A. N. Dutt, Mr. Jog, Mahapodyaya, B.A., Sukla and Dr. Bhagvandas, Mahant Biharidas, Mahant Radhamohandas, were among members of the Deputation.

INDORE CONSPIRACY CASE ACCUSED

Two Out Of Twenty-Nine Turn Approvers

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 22

The Indore Conspiracy case again came up for hearing. After having taken the statement of Mr. Brmhaswarup, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, the Court then took the statement of Mr. Datre the City Superintendent of Police. Messrs. Ramsingh and Jyotsingh are the approvers in the present conspiracy case; the former is a college student from Dhar and the latter is a medical student of Indore. Both of these students gave in their evidence that a plot was made to derail the train of the Viceroy some time back by the alleged conspirators.

There are nearly 27 accused in the case and besides these are the two approvers. Evidence of nearly 30 witnesses has been taken by the Court.

DERBY CALL-OVER

LONDON, May 22.

The following is Callover on Derby:—

15/2 Hyperion offered (8-1 taken); 10/1 Manitoba; 12-1 Rodosto; 100-8 Young Lover (taken and offered); 100/7 King Salmon offered; 20-1 Happy Call (taken and offered); 20-1 Harinero offered (22-1 taken); 28-1 Scarlet Tiger (taken and offered); 28-1 Gino offered; 33-1 Light Sussex (taken and offered); 33-1 Statesman offered, 40-1 Felicitation (taken and offered); 40-1 Interlace (taken and offered) and 50-1 Raymond offered (66-1 taken).—Reuter.

FLOODS AND BREACHES

Heavy Rainfall At Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, May 22

Swelled by monsoon rains, most of the hillstreams of this area, such as Kochar, Killar, Karamanai and Vamanapuram are in flood, and their banks have breached in a number of places. Within Trivandrum town and its suburbs, there appears to be three or four such breaches.

Bus traffic northward from Trivandrum has been suspended but it is understood casualties, if any, are likely to be small.

There has been furter heavy rain to-day and 6.93 inches were registered during the nine hours ending five this evening.

This is one of the highest rainfall figures registered in Trivandrum.—A. P.

Nagpur, May 22.—A Hindu lady from a respectable family committed suicide by pouring kerosine oil all over her garments. The deceased was 23 years old and her death has caused a great sensation in the city. The cause of the tragedy is unknown.—A. P.

Calcutta, May 22.—The Bengal Government has sanctioned the appointment of Dr. B. N. De as Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

Calcutta, May 22.—Mr. De'Cruze, a former accountant of the "Englishman", was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of possession without license of a B S A rifle.—A. P.

Nagpur, May 22.—The workers in the bidi factories in Nagpur the owners proposals to effect 20 have gone on strike on account of per cent cut in the daily wages. The C. P. Bidi workers Association has deputed Mr. Fuley, M.L.C., to bring about a compromise.—A. P.

LITIGATION DECREASES IN C. P. AND BERAR

Three Posts Of Sessions Judges Abolished

PACHMARHI, May 22.

"During the year under report the fall in original litigation was checked and institutions increased," says the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Central Provinces and Berar during the calendar year 1932.

It goes on: "The cadre which had been greatly reduced in the preceding year was not sufficient to cope with the increase: congestion resulted in a number of courts. As had been anticipated, appellate institutions decreased for the first time for many years: disposals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court exceeded institutions and the steady increase in pending files was checked."

Three posts of Districts and Sessions Judges which were held in abeyance because of the abolition of the three civil districts of Bhandara, Saugor and Buidana were abolished with effect from the 7th December 1932. The number of these officers was thereby permanently reduced to nine.

203 Panchayat Courts were established during the year 37 in the Central Provinces and 166 in Berar, the total number of Courts functioning at the end of the year was 363 in the Central Provinces and 406 in Berar.

TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS.

The total value of suits instituted in 1932 was Rs. 41,388,448 and the average value per suit was Rs. 302 as against Rs. 4,07,-73,182 and Rs. 306, respectively during the year 1931. The slight increase in the durations of all classes of cases may be attributed to the abolition of Courts where work was light and prompt disposal was an easy task. The pending files at the end of 1932 are 14 per cent more than at the end of 1931. This is again due to the same reason, viz., increased institution after a diminution in the number of Courts.—A. P.

BOMBAY JAIN LEADER FASTS

Also Observing Silence For 21 Days

A correspondent writes:—

The well-known Jain leader, Seth Lalbhai Kallianbhai is observing fast and silence for 21 days for self-purification on Jain principles, along with Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay. To-day is the 15th day of his fast and silence.

He seems to be cheerful and in best of health.

BOMB EXPLOSION AVERTED

LUCKNOW, May 22.

A bomb outrage was narrowly averted last night at Aminabad, the busiest quarter of the town. Mohamed Siddique, in charge of the Aminabad police post, noticed smoke coming out from a drain hole under the boundary wall. He rushed to the spot and found a bomb lighted. He immediately extinguished it. A live iron shell bomb of a dangerous character was discovered in an envelope of gun-powder.

Two Sub-Inspectors were sitting within two yards of the bomb and Rampal Singh in charge of the Hazratganj Police Circle, who was the victim of last year's Aminuddaullah Park bomb outrage, had left the place shortly before the incident.—A. P.

SHEIKHUPURA, May 22.

An earth tremor of unusual intensity and duration shook Sheikhupura last Wednesday at about 3-15 p.m.

The panes of the skylights in the court room of the Additional District Magistrate fell on those present and injured some of them. All people present as well as the Magistrate rushed out in a scare. Some six men fell down from a raised verandah on to the floor and received bruises on the knees, foreheads and hands.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

GENEVA May 22

A somewhat sensational development at the end of the meeting rather destroyed the harmonious impression created by earlier speeches.

After Mr. Henderson had agreed to take part 1 of the British Draft Convention as the first subject of discussion, Mr. Norman Davis requested reconsideration of procedure, and declared that after the explanation he had given of America's attitude, there was no need to waste time by discussing part 1 as the question of security could more properly be discussed among Powers directly concerned.

Mr. Norman Davis' attitude disconcerted the French, delegation who construed it as meaning that they must be satisfied with vague and indefinite promise of American collaboration in the Consultative Pact.

Mr. Henderson adjourned the meeting of the General Commission until to-morrow afternoon.

A meeting of Big Five will be held to-morrow morning to endeavour to reach a working arrangement with regard to procedure, after which a meeting of the Bureau of the Conference will be held.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN'S TEAM.

LONDON, May 22

"The British Indian delegation are all trying to work as a team; but we are from far too many different interests and sections, political and otherwise, to be able to start out as a real team," declared the Aga Khan in a statement to Reuter on the prospect of discussions in the Select Committee.

The Aga Khan added: "We are working together to co-operate and adjust and so co-ordinate efforts as to get best possible results for India. Prospects are not necessarily hopeless and there is no reason to say that failure is inevitable. The British Indian delegation have shown in their various discussions together on the present occasion great patience, forbearance and moderation, and if we have differed we have always agreed to differ after a careful consideration of each other's position."—Reuter

HITLER AT KIEL.

BERLIN, May 22

"Germany has found power again in order to lead the German Labour to freedom," declared Herr Hitler addressing the naval garrison at Kiel, prior to boarding cruiser "Schleswig Holstein" to participate in manoeuvres.

Herr Hitler, who was given a rousing reception, said that though the fleet was only a small one, German people looked upon it with pride, because it was a most tangible symbol of Germany's honour and prestige in world.

Great as was their longing for peace, just as great was their determination to obtain for German people equality and freedom.

Germany needed peace perhaps more than others in order to create work for millions of her unemployed. Germany's most important warships, including pocket cruiser "Deutschland" are participating in manoeuvres.—Reuter.

LEAGUE EMBARRASSED

Defaulting Nations Asked To Pay Up Arrears

GENEVA, May 22.

The financial position of the League, which is much embarrassed owing to non-payment of subscriptions, was the subject of a lengthy debate at a private sitting of the Council.

M. Madariaga (Spain) proposed that contributing states might provisionally increase their contributions but Captain Eden (Britain) strongly objected and said that such a course would merely penalise those meeting their obligations. Captain Eden suggested that a course might be pursued to deprive defaulters of the benefits of the League membership.

It was finally decided to carry on as at present in the endeavour to secure payment of arrears of instalments.—Reuter.

CHABLANI TO APPEAR BEFORE JOINT

KARACHI, May 22.

Professor H. L. Chablani has been invited by the Joint Select Committee to give evidence on questions relating to Sind.

Prof. Chablani is leaving on Thursday for Bombay 'en route' to England. It will be remembered that Prof. Chablani figured prominently during the discussion of Sind question at the Allahabad Unity Conference.—A. P.

Hockey Meeting Ends In Fiasco

Supporters Of New Association Fail To Agree And Pandemonium Reigns

The controversy that has been appearing in the "Evening News of India" regarding the control of Hockey in Bombay, and the suggestion for a new Hockey Association had its death-blow on Friday evening, May 19, at a meeting convened to discuss this subject.

The object of the meeting was to move a resolution from the Hockey Clubs of Bombay to form a Hockey Association for the Bombay Presidency. Whatever might be said in favour of this new object, it was fairly evident that the reception given to this resolution was a very mixed one indeed. In fact it is almost certain that the Hockey Clubs of Bombay are not desirous of a new Association.

FREE FIGHT STAGED.

The meeting which ended in a free fight outside the premises of the Y. M. C. A. at Wodehouse Road, and which was deplorable is further evidence of feelings of those immediately interested. The meeting was not so largely attended as one would anticipate for an object of such a nature and also taking into account the amount of propaganda which appeared in our contemporaries.

The chairman Mr. F. W. Thornback in a few brief remarks called upon the Speaker Mr. Simon Pereira to talk about some of the details that led up to this resolution.

He said in his remarks that the Western India Football Association had done much for the benefit of Hockey in Western India, but he also emphasised the fact that they could not develop the game and the lines suggested by this resolution.

The speaker was interrupted at this juncture and it was pointed out to him that the Western I. F. Association's constitution provided for the development not only of football and Hockey, but of all other sports including athletics.

Proceeding the speaker endeavoured to point out the necessity of the new association taking into considedation that India was in such a supreme position as far as hockey was concerned, and he considered the time had come, when something more than was being done at present, should be attempted.

In moving the resolution the speaker pointed out that although he was the Vice-President of the Lusitanian Sporting Club this resolution was being moved in his private capacity.

Dr. Alban D'Souza, President of the Catholic Gymkhana pointed out to the speaker that although there *might* be a necessity for such an organisation he was of opinion that if this was so, then it should be accomplished in concurrence with the W. I. F. Association. (Applause.)

Messrs. Watson, Brandon and Turner commented on the speaker's address not as members of the W. I. F. A. but in their private capacity.

Mr. Behram Doctor, the Honorary Secetary of the All-India Hockey Federation was asked by one of the members present to give the meeting his views.

Mr. Doctor apparently very reluctant to speak declared, that even should this resolution be carried the latter part of it, i. e., which related to the affiliation of this new association to the All-India Hockey Federation, would have to be considered. As at the moment the only body recognised by this Federation is the W. I. F. A., which has been for the past 2 years affiliated.

Mr. Doctor could throw no further enlightenment on the situation which was rather disappointing considering the importance of his office in the Federation.

UPROAR ENSUES.

The resolution having been proposed and seconded, the surprise of the evening was thrust upon the meeting when the Honorary Secretary of the Lusitanian Club also moved an amendment that the meeting be postponed until a later date. This amendment seemed to cause a stir among those present, and a regular uproar ensued which the Chairman had great difficulty in controlling, and it was deplorable that at such an important meeting which was apparently designed to create a new association should have ended in such a fiasco. The Chairman found it necessary to adjourn the meeting sine die.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It would be interesting to the Hockey community of Bombay to know that the resolution contained no signatures of any representatives of Hockey Clubs in Bombay, which seemed rather unconstitutional. The meeting broke up, and in the course of the next few minutes 3 or 4 overheated enthusiasts unfortunately found it necessary to "frame up" to each other. They were, however, separated by others present.

As a result of this meeting it is evident that the conveners of this meeting, and those immediately interested in the formation of a new hockey association will have to do things differently if they hope to achieve their object.

MEETING ON JUNE 1.

The W. I. F. A. have convened a meeting of all hockey clubs in the Presidency for June 1, at the Club House Cooperage Football Ground, the official view of how hockey has been administered during the past two years under the jurisdiction of the W. I. F. Association will be given.

Clubs who have not received any official notification can apply to the Honorary Secretary, W. I. F. Association for admission to the meeting.

Mr. Aftab Ali, Labour Delegate to the Geneva Conference on behalf of India, sailed by the Mail Boat on Saturday.

YOUTH POSES AS TICKET INSPECTOR

Ordered To Deposit Rs. 500 For Good Behaviour

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 21.

Mr. Joshi, Magistrate, First Class Nagpur passed orders yesterday in a case in which Narsing, a student of Gondia was prosecuted by the Railway Police for posing as a Railway Ticket Collector and collecting Rs. 3 from three passengers who were travelling without tickets. It was alleged that after collecting the sum, the accused misappropriated the same and was detected by a Railway Police Constable.

In view of the young age of the accused, the Magistrate ordered him to execute a bond of good behaviour for a period of two years for Rs. 500.

HEAVY RAIN IN TRIVANDRUM

River Killiyar Floods Its Banks

TRIVANDRUM, May 22.

The first onslaught of the monsoons in Trivandrum caused the flooding of the two rivers which pass through the town. The amount of rainfall during the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day was 3.69 inches.

A message received early this morning states that the river Killyar being flooded has caused damage on both of its banks.—A.P.

BAY MONSOON ADVANCES

Rain Expected In Malabar

POONA, May 22.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression which is centred this morning near latitude 12 degrees north, and longitude 89 degrees east, and an advance of the monsoon is occurring in South Bay and the Andaman Sea.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam, Mysore and Malabar and local rain in Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Berar, East Central Provinces and Burma while a few falls have occurred in Bengal and Southeast Madras.

Disturbed conditions along the Frontier have caused a few thunderstorms there and in North Rajputana, Southeast Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:-Akyab one and a half inches; Victoria Point, Lashio and Maymyo one; Amherst, Diamond Island, and Yamethin a quarter; Dhubri, and Cherrapunji two; Gauhati, Bogra and Dinajpur one and a half; Dibrugarh a half; Silchar, Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri a quarter; Kanker a half; Pendra and Raipur a quarter; Trivandrum four; Bangalore and Mercara two; Mysore one and a half; Hyderabad one; Chittaldrug Cochin, Salem and Coonoor a half; Nizamabad, Hanamkonda, Calicut, Kodaikanal and Anantapur a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend and increase in Burma, Assam and Bengal and extend in Orissa. Scattered thundershowers will recur in East Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Presidency with general rain in Malabar.—A.P.

A meeting of the Bogra branch of the Servants of the Untouchable Society was held here under the presidentship of Babu Lalit Mohan Sanyal. It was decided to carry on propaganda for the removal of untouchability throughout the district of Bogra, and arrangements are being made for holding meetings in the interior. Caste Hindus are taking an active part in the work. The result of their activities will be communicated in due course to Mahatma Gandhi.—A.P.

WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL RIGHTS

Madras Bodies Address Memorandum To Joint Committee

MADRAS, May 20.

Over 116 women members of various local bodies in this presidency have signed a memorandum which has been addressed to the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms embodying their views on women's franchise with particular reference to the proposals contained in the White Paper.

Signatories request the Joint Select Committee to give special consideration to their views as coming from the women, who have had experience of standing for the election and of serving on public administrative bodies.

They point out that they had practical experience in advance of how franchise based on low property qualification and given on equal terms to men and women would affect the women candidates if unmodified by any additional special qualifications for women voters. Dealing with the general argument that this question of women's franchise be postponed and left to the Central and Provincial Legislatures to deal with, at some future and uncertain date, they say they are emphatically opposed to this suggestion as they consider that the claims of India's women to political status and rights should be dealt with at the same time as those of the rest of India and before the bill for the new Indian Constitution is finally drafted and presented to Parliament.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

Dealing with the White Paper proposals for women's franchise for the provincial councils, the signatories say they have no doubt that if the proposals are adopted, the proportion of women to men voters for the Provincial assemblies will be far lower than the Government estimate of one to seven, a ratio which, they say, is not fair or just to women considering their numbers and importance in the country. As regards the Assembly, the high educational qualification recommended would surely lower the ratio of women to men electors below even its present figure. In view of the special importance of the women's vote for the Federal Assembly they urge that the women should have the same qualifications of literacy and of husbands qualification as recommended by the Indian Franchise Committee for the Provincial Franchise.

The memorandum hopes that the Joint Select Committee will, on careful consideration of the above arguments revise the Government's proposals so as to enable the women to have a share in both the Federal and Provincial electorates, more in proportion to their number and their importance to the country.—A.P.

WELFARE OF HARIJANS IN PUNJAB

Sewa Sangh Appoints Committee Of Inquiry

LAHORE, May 19.

A well attended meeting of the Lahore Harijan Sewa Sangh, was held yesterday at Lajpat Rai Bhavan, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava presided. After prolonged discussions a committee consisting of Dr Gopichand Bhargava, Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Prof. Isharsingh Grover, Pt. Haradatta Sharma, L. Mohanlal L. Amolakram Kapur Advocate and Ch. Madanlal was appointed with powers to coopt to enquire into the social economic and educational conditions of Harijans living within the municipal limits of Lahore.

The committee was also asked to give suggestions for a programme of future work in that connection.—A.P.

M. C. C. PROGRAMME FOR NORTH INDIA

LAHORE, May 19.

As a result of the revised itinerary of the M. C. C. team in India, issued by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Northern India has been allotted eight days' cricket.

The Northern India Cricket Associaton have drawn up the following programme of matches:

October 28 and 29: Combined Clubs (at Rawalpindi).

October 31 and November 1: N. W. F. P. (at Peshawar).

November 4, 5 and morning of 6: Northern India (at Lahore).

November 6 (afternoon) and November 7: Schools XV (at Lahore).

The chief reason for arranging a one and a half day match between the tourists and the Combined Schools XV is to encourage young cricketers in Northern India.—A.P.

WORLD NEEDS MANAGED STERLING CURRENCY

Canada Royal Bank Prize Essay Stresses Need Of Avoidance Of Exchange Within Empire

The one thousand dollar prize in this year's Royal Bank of Canada Economics Fellowship competition has just been published by the bank in its current Monthly Letter.

"Two-thirds of the students who entered essays in this year's competition," says the bank in its introductory comment, "wrote on monetary subjects. It is a noteworthy fact that almost all of the monetary essays advocated efforts to maintain stability of price structure as a preventive of future depressions."

The judges, Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, and Mr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance awarded the Fellowship to W. T. Easterbrook, of the University of Manitoba, Second and third places were awarded to Leo Clavir, of the University of Toronto, and J. Kenneth Campbell, of the University of British Columbia. All of the three leading essays were on the subject, "The possibilities of a managed sterling currency as an international medium of exchange."

ESSENTIAL FACTORS.

From a monetary standpoint," says Mr. Easterbrook in the winning essay, "the factors essential to world recovery may be stated as follows: a substantial rise in the general level of wholesale commodity prices; the final stabilization of prices at an equitable level; and the elimination of wide and excessive fluctuations in exchange rates. The possibilities of a managed sterling currency in international monetary affairs will be decided largely by its ability to aid in the effecting of these very necessary measures.

"At present the world faces the prospect of maintaining two great monetary systems for some time to come. The link between the members of one system is gold. The link, more or less definite, between the members of the other, is sterling. It is proposed that the sterling 'area' be extended, all the countries therein definitely basing their currencies upon a managed sterling currency."

The creation of a centre of stability, the prestige of sterling as an important factor in monetary leadership and the mechanism that would be necessary in order to ensure the stability of the exchanges between countries off gold are among the subjects discussed by Mr. Easterbrook.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Referring to the position of Canada, he says:

"At a time when the exponsion of trade within the Empire is deemed to be so highly desirable, it seems strange that more deliberate efforts in the way of monetary co-operation within the Empire should not be made. With qualifications in the case of Canada, the medium of exchange which counts to-day in the business of the Empire is not gold but sterling. The avoidance of exchange within the Empire and the stability of its currency as against gold, would do more for Imperial trade than all the preferential tariffs ever devised.

"Canada's position is a difficult one. The fact that she is a part of the Empire, and that she is accustomed to utilize sterling balances in London to meet payments in United States, makes the movements in sterling values of some concern to her. On the other hand, owing to her annual payments across he border, her financial relationships with United States cannot be overlooked. The advantage which would accrue to Canada, however, from a moderate restoration of prices, together with subsequent price stability, and fixed rates of exchange with the rest of the Empire would far outweigh the advantages of stability in relationship to the United States.

IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

"The other members of the Empire are inextricably linked with sterling. There is a common identity of economic interest throughout, and the possibilities of an Empire group are such as to offer every prospect of the maintenance of price and exchange stability over a wide 'area'. The qualifications necessary in Canada's case in no way detract from the possibilities of an Imperial currency union with the prospect of improved trade relations throughout the Empire."

After further comment on the monetary position of the various nations, Mr. Easterbrok reaches the following conclusions:

"It is becoming increasingly evident that the art of monetary management will have to be relied upon more and more, if there is to be any hope of recovery from conditions such as we are experiencing at present. It is true that factors other than monetary must be considered, but it is difficult to see how any recovery can be made, unless wise leadership in monetary matters is at the helm.

"There is no doubt that the formation of an extensive 'area' relatively free from price and exchange fluctuations, composed of a large number of countries co-operating closely by means of a common monetary policy, to effect a rise in the general level of commodity prices to a pre-determined point, offers the greatest possibilities of a recovery from further depression and misery, not only within the 'area' but in the gold standard countries as well.

RETURN TO GOLD STANDARD.

"It may be concluded that any immediate return to the gold standard is highly improbable; that the monetary policy of the gold group will largely decide the possibility of this return in the future, and that in the meantime, the possibilities of a managed sterling currency as an international medium of exchange are such as to offer the brightest, if not the only, prospects of world recovery."

RELIGION SHOULD BE PERSONAL AFFAIR

Lahore Citizens Discuss Its True Conception

LAHORE, May 22.

"Religion divides humanity more than uniting it" was the subject of an interesting discussion held at the Literary League Club House when the principal speakers included Dr. Abdul Hakim of the Osmania University, Rai Bahadur Durga Das and Rai Bahadur Kanwar Sain. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lahore was in the chair and a distinguished audience which included a number of ladies was present.

Dr. Hakim who opened the discussion and Rai Bahadur Lala Durga Das who supported him both said that "institutional religion" was the cause of much suffering amongst mankind. Dr. Hakim was of opinion that this particular form of religion, as distinguished from Universal and Personal religion, had no vital force in it, but was a mode of conformity to dead forms and in effect worked as a hypnotic charm for its adherents. Paradoxically enough, it was at once a spent force and an irrational force.

INSTITUTIONAL RELIGION

Rai Bahadur Durga Das traced many of India's present day communal troubles to "institutional religion." Religion should be a personal affair between man and his Maker, and not a cause of friction between men and men. He thought that a solution lay in Universalising Religion.

Rai Bahadur Lala Kunwar Sain defended religion. He likened it to Music and Art in its ennobling influence and thought Religion had done great good to humanity. He maintained that religion had been useful in uniting mankind in byegone ages and it would continue to remain a unifying force.

The Chairman, the Lord Bishop of Lahore wound up the discussion by stating that although many bloody wars and crusades had been undertaken in the name of religion, entailing much suffering to its respective votaries, still the basic feature of religion had been to unite rather than to divide. Sense of God was the soul of religion and this sense could only be concomitant with a sense of duty towards their fellow beings.—A.P.

RED SHIRT LEADERS ARRESTED

President & Secretary Surprised In Peshawar Raid

PESHAWAR, May 22.

The local C.I.D. raided the house "Utmanzai" (Cesaradda) last night and arrested two absconding Red Shirt leaders early in the morning. A big reward has been offered for the whole arrests.

The arrested persons are Unrakhan, the general Secretary and Syed Ahmad, the President of the Frontier Redshirts.—A.P.

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RUSSIA WAR LORD ATTACKS TROTSKY

Voroshilov Says Trotsky's Leadership Aroused Discontentment

A vitriolic attack on Leon Trotsky, revolutionary Russia's first War Lord was made recently by the present War Lord, Klementi Voroshilov.

In a speech on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Red Army, War Commissar Voroshilov disputed the world-wide belief in Trotsky's military genius. Trotsky's leadership during the civil war period and after, according to his successor, was faulty and aroused serious discontent among the troops.

Dissatisfaction with Trotsky, Voroshilov claim was especially acute in 1919, when the Soviet government was fighting for its life at many fronts. The majority of military delegates to the Communist Party congress that year, he said, complained about "bad organization lack of help from the center" and other difficulties, while only "A small group of comrades partly supported Trotsky."

ALLEGED COWARDICE.

"There was tense dissatisfaction with Trotsky", declared the War Commissar, "for his dry, hostile attitude towards Old Bolsheviks on all fronts, who were carrying the burden of the struggle on their back."

Voroshilov said that Trotsky "preferred to remain at the front rather than face the unpleasantness which awaited him at the congress." This is probably the first time since the untrammelled campaign of slander against Trotsky here that anyone has accused him of cowardise, a trait which even his worst enemies do not charge him with. On the contrary, excessive daring is usually held against him.

STALIN PRAISED

At the same time that he tore down the historical reputation of Trotsky, Voroshilov built up the military role of Stalin.

"The Central Committee", he said, "or rather Lenin, made Stalin into a specialist for saving the situation on almost all fronts where danger was imminent or catastrophe inevitable. Everywhere Stalin was the man who dragged things out of chaos and saved the situation at the front."

In circles friendly to Trotsky this attack on his civil war laurels, of course, aroused great indignation. Even persons who oppose Trotsky's political line have heretofore given him credit as leader of the Red Army in it first and most exacting years.

When Maria Zsuzska was elected beauty queen of Cluj, Transylvania, she was dressed in forty-two swishing highly coloured petticoats. The prize was ten more petticoats.

Kaiser's Grandson Renounces Rights

Prince Wilhelm Says He Will Wed His Frauline With Or Without Grandpa's Consent

A prince who by right of birth is heir to Imperial Powers over 63,000,000 people has renounced his rights once again the course of history may have been deflected by the age-old story of a love match between a prince and a commoner.

Wilhelm of Prussia, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Germany, favourite grandchild of the royal exile of Doorn and darling of the Monarchists, has done with tradition. In a dramatic telephone interview with the "Daily Express" he announced his intention to become a farmer after his marriage to Fraulein Dorothea von Salviati.

He cares nothing for the disapproval of his imperial relatives, nothing for the opinions of the aristocracy of Germany, nothing for the disappointment of political parties. And Fraulein Dorothea backs him up.

They are in love—that is all. "We belong together," says Fraulein Dorothea, the Girl Who Might Have Been An Empress. And in the bright eyes of Fraulein Dorothea is reflected the fate of the proud House of Hohenzollern, writes Mr. F. G. H. Salusbury of the "Daily Express."

Fraulein Dorothea von Salviati and Prince Wilhelm of Prussia each talked to me last night from Fraulein Dorothea's home in Bonn.

"We belong together," she said; and thus summed up the situation from the point of view of love and of the New Germany.

"We shall marry with or without the Kaiser's consent," said the prince, and so underlined those points of view.

For the rest she and her fiance, favourite grandson of the always-Imperial exile of Doorn, do not care even half a fig.

SHOCKED PARTY IGNORED.

"It is reported," I began my conversation with Fraulein Dorothea, to whom I spoke first, "that the Monarchist Party are shocked by your engagement."

"I do not know of that," she replied. "We two are engaged. That is all. Do you see?"

"I see, gnadiges Fraulein."

"We are in love."

It was an all-sufficient answer, made in one of the prettiest voices I have ever heard on the telephone. Fraulein von Salviati speaks English with a laugh—if I can put it somewhat romantically. I should not wonder if Prince Wilhelm fell in love first with her conversation.

"And when," I asked, "did the prince propose to you?"

FRIENDSHIP FOR SEVEN YEARS

"Oh, well . . ." said Fraulein von Salviati. Then she laughed outright.

She made me laugh too.

"I mean," I continued in the happiest embarrassment, "when did he actually . . . ."

"Yes, I know what you mean," she replied, "but it was not exactly like that. We have just announced our engagement.

"But the really proposing . . . . well, you understand, we have known each other for seven years. Ever since the prince came to Bonn as a student.

"And—well—he came to our house, and he saw me often, and our acquaintance—what is the word."

"Developed" I suggested.

SHADES OF THE OLD EMPIRE.

"Yes. It developed. And then we just fell in love. "Do you see?"

"I see perfectly. And how was the engagement announced?"

"Oh, we just announced it ourselves."

"Has the Kaiser give his consent?"

"I cannot tell you that."

Shades of Imperial Germany!

"I do not know about the Kaiser. But do you not know that all has been changed after the war? It is quite all right now that we should marry.

"Have you not read Hitler's manifesto. Yes? Well, then, you know that we are thinking of nothing now but working for the ideals of the new, young Germany. People are all going along together. We are all trying to help the same cause.

YOUNG GERMANY'S GOOD WISHES.

"We Germans all belong together: and the prince and I—we belong together too.

"Yes, all the young people together in Germany will be very happy to know we are marrying."

"Have you contemplated the possibility of a return of the monarchy? In which case . . . ."

"We do not think about that," she interrupted. "We think only of Germany. There is nothing to do but work hand in hand for Germany."

"In which case," I resumed, "you might, one day, be the Kaiserin—the Empress. Have you thouught of that? The romance of that . . . ."

"Oh, but that is a romance which does not concern itself with our engagement. Besides, we in Germany to-day do not worry about the monarchy coming back. We are going on, ahead, forwards!"

"You will, at least, allow me to congratulate you on your engagement and wish you every happiness?"

"Thank you very much. It is kind of you. And, please will you do a thing? Will you put my words into proper style? I do not speak English well."

SONG OF HAPPINESS.

"I will not do anything of the sort. I will not alter a word. Who would transmute one note of a song of perfect happiness?

The prince then came to the telephone.

"It is difficult to say anything about the Monarchist Party," he said, "but we have our friends and our comrades among the young people, and they will all be with us in this matter."

"Has your father given his approval?" I asked.

"My father is not here. He is in Rome. I have written to him telling him what we intend to do, but I have not had a reply."

"What will he say?"

"I do not know."

"And the Kaiser? What will he say?"

"That I do not know either."

"He may refuse his consent?"

"That is, of course, possible. But with his consent or without it, we shall marry."

When?"

"In a few weeks, I think."

"And where will you live?"

DOWN ON THE FARM.

"On my farm, I have a profession. I am an agriculturist. We shall live on my farm in Silesia. And we shall be very happy there.

"You are talking about the hostility of the old nobility," he resumed "Well, as my bride has said, things have changed. And it is hard to make the old people——" he hesitated.

"Hard to make them see things?" I said.

The prince laughed with all Fraulein Dorothea's joyousness.

"Yes, yes!" he exclaimed. "You have hit it. That is it. Hard to make them see."

Wilhelm von Hohenzollen and Dorothea von Salviati have no doubt of the clarity of their own vision. It may include the imperial eagle of Germany, but he is a changed bird. His wings have been pinioned. His eye is dove-like. He is led about by Cupid at the end of a silken cord.

REVENGE FOR ENTICING WIFE

Incensed Husband Failing To Get Redress Murders Suspect

The death sentences passed by Mr. Lakshmi Narain Tandon, sessions judge of Saharanpur, on Tula (24), Nathu (25) and Manohar (23) for brutal murder of one Kali Charan whom Manohar, 3rd accused suspected of having enticed away his wife, were commuted to transportation for life by Justices Kendall and Iqbal Ahmad of the Allahabad High Court in appeal.

It appears that Mst. Jwala, the wife of Manohar, was enticed away from his house in Piparia Ghasi village and he failed to obtain any redress either through the police or through the criminal courts. He strongly suspected that one Kali Charan and a number of other villagers had enticed her away and he filed a complaint against them under sec. 498 and sec. 392, I.P.C. The girl disappeared on Oct. 13, 1931 and all attempts to trace her ended in failure for months. No less than four warrants were issued for her arrest but they could not be served. Manohar thereupon offered a reward of Rs. 100 to anybody effecting her arrest and it was after that that Mst. Jwala was arrested by a sub-inspector named Sardar Harbans Singh.

SUSPECTS DISCHARGED.

The girl was entrusted to the custody of one Balbhadar Singh and no action was taken on two applications made by Manohar to entrust her either to himself or to his father-in-law. The case under sec. 498 eventually failed and Kali Charan and five other accused were discharged. An application was filed in revision before the district magistrate against the order of discharge by the trial magistrate which was also dismissed. Another application was made by Manohar's uncle for security proceedings being taken against Kali Charan and others under sec. 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code but nothing came out of it.

Manohar became exasperated beyond measures and with the help of Tula, Nathu and a number of others made a brutal assault on Kali Charan on Sept. 18. 1932 which ended fatally. Kali Charan received no less than 12 contused or punctured wound to which he succumbed within two hours and his wife, Mst. Makhano, who was present at the scene of occurrence made a report at the police station.

The woman for some reason or another committed suicide by burning herself in a hut of cowdung cakes close to her house and she was, therefore, not available as a witness at the time of trial. There were, however no less than six other eye-witnesses who were produced on behalf of the prosecution.

The sessions judge found that Tula, Nathu and Manohar were guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. They were further sentencted to one year's rigorous imprisonment under sec. 323 and Manohar to two years under sec. 324 for causing hurt to two other persons named Roshan and Pearey. He acquitted four others named Kashi Ram, Khem Karan, Mindal and Ghansu.

Their lordships observed it was true that the provocation of Manohar and the other accused was not sudden but nevertheless it was grave and they considered that in cases where grave provocation was made out the proper sentence to pass was the lesser sentence provided for by sec. 302 I.P.C. The sentences of death were, in the result, reduced to sentences of transportation for life. The other sentences were also upheld.

"MURDER"

A book entitled "Murder!" was said to have been found beside a choirboy, who gassed himself in his home.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded at South wark, S.E., on the youth, Henry Thomas Arrowsmith, aged 19 of Fentiman-road, South Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Arrowsmith said that his son was always reading morbid books. He had had influenza in January, and had been depressed ever since.

The book found beside the boy was described as "sensational" by the coroner.

I. L. P. WILL CO-OPERATE WITH COMMUNISTS

Provided Latter Endorses United Working Class Action Against War, Fascism And Break With Russia

The Independent Labour Party, at the closing sessions of its annual conference on April 18, debated for some hours the question of the terms upon which further co-operation with the Communist party shall be sought.

This had already been the subject of consideration by the National Administrative Council, says the Derby correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," and that body now brought before the conference a report in the course of which it asked to be empowered

to endeavour to reach agreement with the National Executive of the Communist party for continued co-operation between the I. L. P. and the Communist party on the following basis, on the understanding that if eventually other working-class organisations agree to co-operate the recommended basis for action between the I.L.P. and the Communist party should be open to reconsideration by all parties concerned:

That further co-operation with the Communist party is desirable.

That the international policy the I.L.P. has been pursuing with the object of finally securing one all-inclusive International be reaffirmed.

That further co-operation be endorsed on the following basis:—

The immediate objective is united action by all sections of the working class to resist war, Fascism, a break with Russia, and capitalist attacks.

The parties co-operating must realise the imperative need to win the patricipation of the trade union, Co-operative, and Labour party movements, and not to take action or approach the situation in a way which will limit united action.

ORGANISATION.

The organisational method should be to secure the formation in the localities of joint councils representing all working-class organisations to carry on the united struggle. The co-operating bodies should urge their branches and locals to further the establishment of such councils.

The struggle against Fascism, war, and a break with Russia should include united demonstrations and an agitation, in conjunction with the Anti-War Movement and other organisations prepared to act, to stop the manufacture and transport of munitions and to secure organised resistance to war by the method of the general strike.

The struggle against the capitalist offensive shall be concentrated upon the most urgent working-class issues, such as resistance to wage cuts; abolition of the means test and the provision of full maintenance for the unemployed; rent control at pre-war rates and the provision of new houses at rents within the reach of the working class; shorter working hours without reductions in wages; freedom of speech and organisation and the release of political prisoners in Britain and within the British Empire.

The co-operating parties will refrain from intersectional attacks in the united action campaign, whilst retaining their right to carry on their own propaganda and activities.

STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

The L.L.P. makes the following comment on the use of the word "strikes" in the programme suggested by the Communist party — "The I.L.P. takes the view that strikes should not be advocated indiscriminately, but only when there is a prospect of such action being effective. I.L.P members shall be active in their respective industries to arouse determination among the workers to resist wage cuts and worsening conditions and to secure industrial action by the workers for this purpose, either through the existing trade union machinery wrere the executive is prepared to give a militant lead, or through a rank and file movement within the trade unions challenging the leadership, or where trade union machinery is ineffective the organisation of the workers concerned on an all-in-basis."

The I.L.P. will instruct its members to take common action with Communist party members and other workers for these purposes within their industries. The I.L.P., and its members within the trade union movement, shall oppose the policy of Mond-Turnerism.

The I.L.P. takes the view that the agitational method of "demonstrations" should not be carried to the extent that familiarity with them destroys their effect or used ineffectively and needlessly to expose the demonstrators to police attack.

The discussion took place privately, and at the close the press were informed that the report of the N.A.C. was adopted.

MUSLIM BOUND OVER FOR A YEAR

High Court Dismissess Appeal Against Order

LAHORE, May 19.

Mr. Justice Addison of the Lahore High Court dismissed to-day, a revision petition filed on behalf of one Mohd Sadiq praying that the order of the First Class Magistrate, Ambala, binding the petitioner, under section 107 I.P.C. in the sum of Rs. 2,500 for a period of one year to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, be set aside.

The reason for the legal proceedings was that following an order by the local Government for the demolition of certain structures used as plaos the petitioner called meeting of the Mussalman of Ambala and criticised, in the presence of a large audience, the attitude of the Government, declaring that the Hindus were responsible for such an order.

Legal proceedings were launched against the petitioner and he was bound over to keep the peace for one year in the sum of Rs. 2,500 Against this order the petitioner filed an appeal before the District Magistrate, Ambala who dismissed it. From that order he appealed to the High Court.

Lala Anant Ram Khosla, Advocate appeared for the Crown, A.P.

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☞ It was said in the "Times of India' a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Control Of Children's Sex Possible By Natural Means

Handwriting Expert Claims Graphological Diagnosis Capable Of Detecting Not Only Sex, But Cancer, Heart Diseases And Other Ailments

The finding that handwriting enables graphologists to diagnose, in many cases, such physical ailments as cancer, diseases of the heart, tuberculosis, insanity in its varied stages, kidney and liver troubles and tumors and ulcers, has led to the amazing discovery that natural regulation of sex in the reproduction of human life is a present-day possibility, according to F. D. Jacob, handwriting expert of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Great interest in the announcement from Soviet Russia that Professor Kaltzoff, founder and head of the Moscow Institute of Animal Breeding, had accomplished artificial regulation of sex in the reproduction of certain animal life, was displayed by Mr. Jacob when interviewed by The Gazette last night. On a visit to the metropolis, Mr. Jacob is staying at the Mount Royal Hotel. He readily admitted the possibility of artificial control over sex, but added that, in the wake of fifteen years of intensive study of the science of handwriting, he had established the act that natural control of sex in the reproduction of human life was possible.

"It is a fact that handwriting will reveal the sex of one's children," Mr. Jacob said, "it is possible to scan and study the handwriting of a man or woman before the conception of his or her child, and to establish with an absolute degree of accuracy the sex of the child or children he or she will have. Realization of this fact led me to make further researches. I found that upon the condition of the parents' blood was dependent to a very great extent, the sex of the future children. The predominance of alkalin in the blood fostered children of the male sex; on the other hand, the predominance of acidity in the blood fostered children of the female sex."

REGULATION POSSIBLE.

He added that in the light of this discovery it was possible for men and women to regulate the reproduction of sex. Before conception, parents could consult a physician; if they desired a boy, they would ask that a diet embodying the properties of alkalinity be prescribed. On the other hand, if a girl was desired a diet embodying acidic properties would be prescribed.

"German scientists, following months of experiments along these lines, have established the possibilities of this theory," Mr. Jacob said. "As a matter of fact, it has been proved that condition of the blood determines future sex, and nothing reveals blood conditions so quickly as handwriting when examined by the experienced eye."

It was possible, he added, for a trained graphologist to diagnose in handwriting such maladies as cancer in its later stages, the varied diseases of the heart, stigmatism, constipation, kidney and liver trouble, spine trouble, insanity in its varied forms, tumors and ulcers, teeth trouble and high or low blood pressure.

As a newspaperman on the old Toronto World, Mr. Jacob was assigned to cover the "hotel beat," interviewing prominent guests. Daily, he consulted the hotel registers, and developed an uncanny interest in handwriting. This he studied to a point where the Federal Government appointed him handwriting expert attached to the Department of the Interior, and to-day he is recognized as one of the leading handwriting experts of the world, often being called upon to assist the Federal authorities in the United States. He is often called into consultation in matters concerning federal departments, the railways, banking institutions, financial firms and police throughout the Dominion.

REVEALING GRAPHOLOGY.

Handwriting, according to Frederick J. Jacob, reveals many quirks of nature—mental, physical as well as moral. It is possible, by assiduous study of a sample of handwriting, to subject a personality to a veritable psycho-analysis, and bring to light many unsuspected defects. Thus a slight ragged touch to lettering might indicate mental unbalance; jumbled, sneaky lettering would indicate dishonest tendencies, while a stamp of weakness and thinness in lettering would indicate tuberculosis.

Courts have rarely questioned the veracity of Mr. Jacob's findings in regard to handwriting; it remained for a doctor to call i a science. It was only recently that a prominent Ottawa physician and surgeon questioned the ability of the Department of the Interior's expert to diagnose maladies through handwriting. He subjected Mr. Jacob to a severe test. The handwriting of nine of his patients was tendered the graphologist, with the request that he tell the doctor for just what malady they were being treated. Mr. Jacob was correct in all nine cases.

"A science?" Mr. Jacob wondered. "Well, graphology has opened up new avenues of research in the fields of medine and psychology."

SHOULD : : : ABORTION : : : BE LEGALISED? : :

Results Of State Experiment In Russia: British Judge's Views

(By Capt. A. P. PILLAY, O.B.E., M.B.B.S,)

So far, Soviet Russia is the only European State to legalise abortion for ther than purely medical reasons. Any woman in Russia who is not more than three months pregnant can demand an abortion as an indisputable right. If more than three months pregnant, permission may be granted if asked for, for medical reasons or even eugenic, economic and social reasons.

To study this thirteen-year-old experiment, Dr. Henry Harris, M.D., visited Russia recently and his conclusions he has published in the Eugenics Review. While abortion may be performed free and unimpededly in Soviet hospitals, no one outside hospitals, not even doctors are allowed to procure abortion for remuneration or as a private side-line.

AT THE CLINIC.

The candidate for abortion presents herself to the local birth control clinic or maternity centre where the fact of pregnancy is diagnosed. If she is less than three months pregnant, she is referred to a Lay Committee who control the gratis beds and who decide on the suitability for free treatment. If either she or her husband is insured, the treatment is free. Where her health or her economic condition does not warrant abortion or in the case of first pregnancy, an attempt is made to dissuade her from the operation.

Where she is unattached to a man, has children already, is a worker, is earning a small wage, or is cramped for room accommodation, she is considered to have an adequate reason. After the operation she is referred back to the clinic where she is given contraceptive advice and also warned that not less than six months must elapse before another abortion will be performed.

DEATH RATE.

Abortion was legalised in Russia in November 1920. The number of abortions performed yearly in Moscow jumped from 5500 in 1914 in a population of 1 3/4 million to 89,000 in 1931 in a population of 3½ million. That is to say, while the population doubled itself the number of abortions increased sixteenfold.

For every 100 births in Moscow 10.2 illicit abortions were performed in 1914; in 1927 the ratio of abortions to births had jumped to 75 for 100 births; in 1931 the ratio was 86 for 100 births. It is estimated that out of the 175,000 abortions performed in Moscow there were only 9 deaths, i.e., 1 in 19,000. The illness rate following abortion is now 0.1 per cent but before legislation it was 19.9 per cent.

As for the ages of the women undergoing abortion, while in rural areas the majority are between 30 and 40, in towns the majority are between 20 and 30. The reasons that prompt women to demand abortion are said to be (in 1927) 40.8 for medical reasons and 59.2 for social reasons. The infant mortality rate has fallen from 29 per cent in 1911 to 16 per cent at the present time. About the maternal mortality rate figures are not available, but there is little doubt that along with the infant mortality rate it has fallen considerably in recent years.

TWO MAIN REASONS.

Soviet Russia in legalising abortion had, it appears, two main reasons: to safeguard the health and happiness of the mother and child and to improve the social status of woman by giving her more control over her mode of living and especially over her sex life. It was felt that abortion performed under modern surgical conditions was a minor evil but as yet a necessary one; whereas secret and dirty abortion was a major evil and a totally unnecessary one.

Legalised abortion was meant to be a weapon against the dreadful consequences of illicit abortion which Soviet Russia decided to suppress at any cost. Further weapons in the same campaign were birth control and ameliorative social measures. To Soviet Russia, abortion and birth control are minor and subsidiary issues in the larger problem of improving the social status of woman.

MAIN OBJECT ACHIEVED.

Dr. Harris concludes by saying that Soviet Russia has amply succeeded in her first aim and has wiped out the dreadful death rate and illness rate following secret an dirty abortions. Even a most superficial survey of the Russian thirteen-year-old experiment in legalising abortion impresses one with its success and its logic.

To quote Dr. Harris: "It is 71 years ago since our present abortion laws were promulgated in the Offices against the Person Act of 1861. Since then we are being increasingly compelled to consider legalised abortion as well as birth control and sterilisation as possible means of influencing the fitness and happiness and quality of the race. Birth control has already been accepted. There seems to be a considerable body of authoritative opinion in favour of legalising abortion and I consider the present attitude towards it is similar to that existing towards birth control sixteen years ago. We may well ask: Has the time come to legalise abortion?"

JUSTICE McCARDIE'S WARNING

The late Justice McCardie answered this question in a speech he delivered recently before the Eugenics Society, London. He said: "I do not hesitate to repeat to-night what I have said before, that in my view the existing law of abortion requires amendment. I know that this subject gives rise to acute differences of view. But those who press for amendment have just as deep a belief in righteousness and the moral welfare of the nation as those who oppose the suggestion of revision. I do not propose to deal with the general subject of abortion. It is a wide and serious matter. But in my own view there are clearly some circumstances in which abortion, now forbidden, should under proper safeguards be allowed..... May I remind you that from time to time all over the country there have been and are cases where girls 15, 14, or even 13 years of age have become pregnant either by grown men or by those who are little more than boys? What is the future of the offspring when once born? In my view the law of abortion calls for consideration and amendment."

When Blood Pressure Is Dangerous

Tests In R. A. F. Show Between 18 And 40 Years There Is Surprising Degree Of Constancy

Blood pressure has become fashionable, and perhaps nowhere is there a better example of the rubbish that results when lay people get hold of the little bit of medical knowledge which is dangerous, than in the familiar statement that "so-and-so has got blood pressure."

The blood must be maintained in the blood vessels at a definite and high pressure, or life could not go on; and the rise in pressure (which is really what is meant by the above-quoted statement) occurring in later years may only be the body's way of dealing with the senile changes of the tissues, rather than in itself anything abnormal. In any case surprisingly little is really known about the normal levels, and it is, therefore, a very useful piece of work reported in the current issue of "The Lancet," where Wing-Commander H. A. Treadgold describes and discusses his experiences at the Central Medical Board of the Royal Air Force, where during the last eight years observations on the blood pressures of 20,000 cases have been made.

Normal blood pressure, measured by the height of a column of mercury required to obliterate the main artery of the arm, is appropriately 120 milimetres, or about the pressure of a column of water over five feet high (writes a Medical correspondent in the "Observer"). Dr. Treadgold shows that between eighteen and forty years of age in healthy males there is a surprising degree of constancy in the blood pressure, without any rise during this age-period.

There seems little evidence that prolonged mental stress produces any rise in the blood pressure between these ages, an important negative point for it has been widely accepted in recent years that an apparent increase in the disorders of the arteries associated with severe rises in bood pressure was the result of the stress of modern living.

MAXIMUM PRESSURES.

Dr. Treadgold also shows how emotion plays a part in causing transient rises in the blood pressure readings, and describes how precautions must be taken to guard against readings which would in these circumstances be false.

But these maximum pressures of the blood in the arteries are not the whole story. Between the beats of the heart the blood pressure falls to a level which represents the measure of the burden which the heart, arteries, and valvular structures must continuously bear, and this disastolic pressure, as it is called, is really of far more fundamental importance than the maximum or systolic pressure. The determination of this pressure is not easy, and there is disagreement between workers here and in America about the normal levels.

Nevertheless, it is obvious from Dr. Treadgold's considerations that a person with a normal maximum pressure but a raised disastolic pressure (say, 125 and 100 millimetres respectively) is much more likely to be suffering from some serious disease in its early stages than a person with a raised maximum pressure and a normal disastolic pressure.

There is one other point of some interest which emerges from these Air Force figures, and that is the fact that a low blood pressure may be compatible with perfect health, despite the fact that it is known in certain people to be indicative of grave disorder. In fact (there appears to be a definite athletic type with a low blood pressure and a high degree of physical efficiency, into this group, and these fortu- Three per cent, of fit pilots fall nate people are looked upon as good risks by insurance companies as they mostly escape the catastrophies of later life associated with arterial and heart disease.

"NO-COLD CLUBS" COMBAT RAVAGES OF COMMON MALADY

Believing that common colds are costing the country hundreds of millions of dollars, health authorities are joining efforts in an endeavour to control and eventually banish this malady by the organisation of "No-Cold Clubs."

The City of Syracus, New York, claims to have the first organisation of this kind as an active community-wide project, although the idea came through the use of the term in a Chicago Health Department bulletin, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association. The campaign launching the club lasted two weeks, but interest in the prevention of colds is still being talked about by the people of the city and Onondaga County. Industries and business houses have been led to try to reduce the number of colds among their employees. Wide publicity was afforded through the distribution of humorous posters and 60,000 illustrated pamphlets. The Mayor and other prominent persons made public application for membership. The local newspaper cooperated and the radio was used.

THREE CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

Some by-laws of the club are that members must avoid persons who spread "cold germs" through coughing or sneezing. They must avoid overfatigue and their room temperatures must be 68 degrees, rather than 70.

Members in the club comprise three classes; "regular fellows," who steer clear of colds; "members on probation", having one cold a year, and "members in disgrace", having two colds a year.

Colds, according to Dr. Arnold H. Kegel, Health Commissioner of Chicago, are a starting-point of more dangerous diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza, in addition to causing large economic losses through lost time and inefficiency of workers. He gives a list of the underlying conditions which make an individual susceptible to colds and these are applicable to any part of the country.

First is the contagious factor, passing it on from one to another. Then comes lowered bodily resistance; overheating and uneven room temperatures; insufficient humidity; fatigue or lack of exercise; improper diet and resulting ills; irritant dust and smoke, and lack of sleep.

TWO KINDS OF COLDS.

"Modern medicine", says Dr. Kegel, "recognizes two kinds of colds—the cold you "catch' from others and the cold you develop even though no one around you has one, Chicago has deemed the house-heating problem so important that it has passed a special ordinance, regulating the heating of apartment-houses."

In the recommendations of the "board of strategy" organised by Surgeon-General Cumming, the following eleven rules were issued to combat common colds and the spread of influenza.

1. Avoid needless crowding. Walk to work when possible.
2. Take advantage of sunshine.
3. Sleep with windows open.
4. Avoid people who are coughing, sneezing, or snuffling.
5. Wash your hands before eating, and do not put your fingers in your mouth.
6. Do not use napkins, towels, spoons, forks, knives and drinking-cups unless they are clean.
7. Use plenty of clean water, both inside and outside. Eat wholesome food. Sleep at least seven hours.
8. Keep away from houses with influenza.
9. Avoid undue chilling of the body.
10. Avoid dust and overheated rooms.
11. In case you do contract the disease, go to bed as soon as symptoms develop and remain there until thoroughly recovered. Call a physician at once.

SRIKRISHNA-FOUNDER OF HOMOEOPATHY!

Hahnemann Was His Successor, Says Behar Homoeopath

Presiding over the second conference of the Naubatpur Homoeopathic Society at Naubatpur, Gaya District, Dr. K. Mazumdar, M. D. (Hom.) observed in his address that "Lord Krishna was the founder of Homoeopathy and that Master Hahnemann was merely a successor of His in this iron age."

He referred the audience of chapter 179 of Haribans to show how in the memorable battle between Banasur and Lord Krishna fought for the sake of Anirrudha, Lord Krishna created Vaishnava fever in him to repel the Shaiva fever which Jarasur had caused in him when he failed to carry on the physical fight with Krishna. This fever was of a severer type than the Shaiva fever which succeeded in eliminating the original poison.

Thus Dr. Mazumdar declared, the Law of similars had been elucidated long before in India and the principle was ancient. For the reason that this battlefield was fought at a Sonitpur, modern Sonepur, the sacred place of the Union of Hari and Har and of the Gaj and Graha episode, Bihar was a fit place for establishing the Centre of Homoeopathy.

THIRTEENTH AIR CRASH

Viscount Knebworth M.P. eldest son and heir of Lord Lytton, who was pilot officer in the Auxiliary Air Force, was killed in an aeroplane crash at Hendon Aerodrome in mail week. It was the 13th air crash this year involving R. A. F. Machines, Lord Knebworth was born on May 13, 1903.

SUN-BATHS FOR SICK PETS

Shilling Cures At English Hospital

Animal wards in charge of white-uniformed nurses, and a sun-ray lamp big enough to give a horse a sun-bath are among the benefits at the new Beaumont Animal Hospital which will be opened in the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, N. W., early in June, says the "News Chronicle."

The most up-to-date institution of its kind in the world, it will be devoted to the pets of poorer people who cannot afford veterinary surgeons' fees.

For the simplest accident or dogfight case they will pay only a shilling or what they can afford.

ANIMAL LOVER'S LEGACY.

The building, which is costing £25,000, has been provided by a legacy from Mrs. Grady.

More than 1,000 animals and birds can be treated each month, and operations will be performed under real hospital conditions.

The new hospital will include:

A dogs' kitchen for cooking porridge, meat, puddings and other delicacies for sick animals.

An X-ray room.

A French horse-operating table, to which a horse can be strapped standing up, will be a valuable feature of the equipment.

Animals will have sun-baths in mid-winter and take ultra violet treatment.

DE VALERA TO SEE POPE

Mr. de Valera will be received by the Pope on May 26 and by Signor Mussolini on May 29.

On his return from Rome he will stay a few days in Paris and will see the French Prime Minister

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LAST WEEK OF FAST AND ALL IS WELL

General Condition Satisfactory

TRICHUR HARIJAN BOYS SEND "NON-VIOLENT" HONEY

POONA, May 22.

The official bulletin issued from Parnakuti at 8 a.m. to-day says:—"Mahatma Gandhi enters on the last week of his ordeal after a good night's rest. Though perceptibly weaker he shows no signs of exhaustion.

His general condition continues to be satisfactory. The doctors will examine him in the afternoon again."

Mr. Devadas Gandhi has received a bottle of fine honey from the Harijan boys of the Vivekanand Institute at Trichur.

In a note addressed to Gandhiji they say that they colected the honey from reared honeycombs, so that there was no question of killing the bees.

Besides honey several other items for Mahatmaji's breaking of the fast have been received at Parnakuti, but as he has already given his word to a Harijan boy a couple of days before he commenced his fast, that he would break his fast with an orange, these other giftr will be taking only a secondary place.—A. P.

The Exhibition Special org anised by the Alembic Chemical Works, left Bori Bunder station for an All-India tour on Sunday.

JAIRAMDAS RELEASED

But Served With Order To Quit Bombay And Live In Hyderabad Sind

Mr. Jairamdas Duvlatram the Sind Congress leader was released from the Byculla House of Correction on Monday under orders of the Bombay Government.

Immediately on release he was served with a fresh order of the Police Commissioner of Bombay asking him to quit the City with in 24 hours and not to return without his pevious permission, and to reside within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad (Sind).

MUSSOLINI FOUR POWER PACT

Formal Consent And Signatures Awaited

ROME, May 21.

Only the formal consent of the powers concerned in the Mussolini Four Power Pact is, it is believed, now required after which arrangements will be made for signatures to be appended.

It is reported that the Pact will be initialled at Geneva to-morrow.—Reuter.

HONOUR FOR MYSORE SCHOLAR

Carnegie Scholarship Awarded To Dr. Subbarao

LONDON, May 22.

The Executive Council of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire has conferred the Carnegie Corporation grant of £320 per annum for 1933 and 1934 on Doctor A. Subbarao of Mysore University.—Reuter.

BAN ON OBJECTIONABLE BOOKS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 21.

The Local Government has by notification in yesterday's Gazette banned two books, one in English and the other in Marathi, viz., "The Commuist Reply" and "Short Hittory of the Russian Revolution (in Marathi) by Mr. N. S. Desai, Secretary, Kamgar Vangmaya Prasarak Mandal, Bombay.

PURI TEMPLE AND HARIJANS

Priests Say They Have Been Admitted From Time Immemorial

CUTTACK, May 19.

A statement over the signature of twelve leading priests of the Puri Jagannath Temple appeared in yesterday's issue of a local vernacular daily. They fully endorse the views of Hajuri Balavadra Khuntia, and assert that it has never been the custom in the Puri Temple to ascertain the caste of the pilgrims before allowing them a 'darshan' of Jagannath. The papers of all the priests, the statement proceeds, will snow that namasudras, chamars, fungis, khasiyas, dhers and rohidases have visited the temple and had 'darshan.' All these pilgrims have put their names and addresses in the papers of the pandas.

It is understood that the Raja of Puri has issued a notice to Hajuri Balavadras Khuntia to show cause on or before May 23 why damages should not be recovered from him, and why he should not be dismissed from the Temple for his writing in the local vernacular daily that he has been allowing untouchables to enter the Temple of Jagannath.—A. P.

BRIDE DIES AT WEDDING

Tragic Collapse After Procession

TRANQUEBAR, May 19.

An Adi Dravida Christian marriage which was solemnised last night ended tragically. It is reported that the bride Jayamanimmal, aged 18 went in a procession along with the bridegroom after the wedding from the church to their residence, at Purayar.

The bride collapsed immediately on reaching the residence.

A post mortem examination was conducted at the Government hospital.

The Tranquebar police are making investigations.—A.P.

For the past six months two convicts in Johannesburg prison have been forging £1 and 10s. Reserve Bank notes, which were taken out of prison and circulated by convicts finishing their sentences.

MAN-EATER OF CHANDA

Devours 150 Men And Causes Panic In Locality

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 21.

A Chanda message says that a man-eating tiger which has so far killed nearly 150 persons is infesting Bhanwa Police station house area and is causing panic throughout the locality.

Several persons are leaving the circles for their lives.

STOLEN CAR RETURNED TO OWNER

Accessories Valued At Rs. 155 Missing

The Morris Cowley, two-seater motor car that was found on Jail Road North, on May 20 was ordered to be returned to the owner Mr. V. B. Mukadam by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday.

The car was parked on Hornby Road on Friday by Mr. V. B. Mukadam who had come into Bombay from Juhu on business. When Mr. Mukadam returned after finishing his business he was surprised to find his car missing. He immediately lodged a complaint at the Police Station. The Police made inquiries and found the car lying on Jail Road, North, and on examination Rs. 155 worth of motor accessories were missing.

The person alleged to have stolen the car has not been traced, and the police therefore made an application that the car be returned to the owner on his giving an undertaking to produce the car when required in Court. The application was granted.

OWNER STARVES OUT PONY

A pony had been exhumed by order of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was revealed at Wellington (Somerset) police court, so that its owner might be prosecuted for alleged cruelty.

Albert Westcott, a smallholder, of Sampford Arundell, was charged with not providing it with sufficient food and care.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the pony died from starvation, and, when exhumed, it was found trat there was an entire absence of fat in its body.

Westcott, who pleaded that the pony died from old age, was given the benefit of the doubt, and discharged.

Members of the "F" Ward Servants of Untouchables Society, accompanied by the Municipal Commissioner, went on a sanitation round of the Matunga Labour Camps and made a thorough inspection of the same.

"F" WARD UNTOUCHABLES SOCIETY'S SANITARY SURVEY

The Secretary, Servants of the Untouchables Society, "F" Ward, writes:—

"Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Committee of the Servants of the Untouchables Society a Sanitary Survey was made of the Harijan Quarters at the Matunga Labour Camp, Matunga, Bombay, on Sunday the 21st instant at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.). Amongst those who went round the locality were Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar, Mr. Sitaramji Keni, City Corporator representing 'F' Ward, Mr. S. N. Shivtarkar, Mr. D. N. Pagare, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe President of the 'F' Ward District Committee and Mr. B. N. Karnik, Secretary of the Committee.

The party was accompanied by Mr. More Inspector, Conservancy Department, Bombay Municipality and a B.I.T. Inspector, in charge of the Camp.

The party went round the place and inspected living rooms, washing places, laterines, dumping pits, and drains, etc., and makes the following suggestions to the authorities concerned re-Sanitary improvements in the locality.

Although the place appeared to be rather clean, still there was much that need attention on the part of the Improvement Trust. It was really very unfortunate to see the laterines, some without doors, some with rotten sheets, and some in still miserable conditions. Some of the drains need immediate repairs. There is much over-flowing of stagnant and dirty water, which naturally spreads all around, making the place rather unhealthy for human habitation.

SUGGESTIONS.

The washing places are sufficient in number; but they are not well kept up. They were found to be very much slippery and very inconvenient for washing. It would, therefore, be advisable to put rough stones slabs about 3' x 3' just beneath the taps, where the water falls. This would fascintate washing and would be a great convenience to the residents. All the washing places are open and in monsoon it must be a great trouble for the residents to fetch water and especially to wash while it is raining. In the interest of the residents some sort of roof should be erected, that would prevent showers wetting the residents when at the pipe.

There is a road leading to the Camp; but unfortunately, it is very much neglected which must be a great nuisance in monsoon.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

Britain Defeats France By 14 Matches To 7

PARIS, May 22.

The Lawn Tennis International Club of Britain retained its unbeaten certificate against the French International Club in the fifth match of the series winning by 14 matches to 7.

They led by 8 matches to 3 on the first day.—Reuter.

ITALY TO MEET BRITAIN

Austria Beaten At Genoa In Davis Cup

GENOA, May 21.

In the Davis Cup (Second Round) Italy eliminated Austria by 4 matches to 1.

Italy will meet Britain in the next round.—Reuter.

AMERICANS WIN ...

MONTREAL, May 21.

In the Davis Cup Vines beat Wright 7/5, 6/3, 7/5, and Allison beat Nunns 6/4, 8/6, 6/4.—Reuter.

THREE SHIPS LOST AT SEA

Passengers Escape With Their Lives

AHMEDABAD, May 22.

A Kathiawar message states that twelve ships coming from Bombay were tossed about on the sea owing to a storm. Three of them foundered, but the passengers, however, who had not taken food for three days, made good their escape by means of rafts.—A.P.

"TERRORISTS' SURRENDER AFTER PITCHED BATTLE

Police Surround House In North Calcutta And Fire Shots Are Exchanged

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Dinesh Majumdar, a convict in the Dalhousie Square bomb case who escaped from the Midnapore Jail, Nalini Das, who escaped following the Quinn outrage at Chandernagore, and another were arrested early this morning by the police following an exchange of shots in which Mr. Mukunda Bhattacharjee, a police officer was wounded in the shoulder.

The police raided a house in Cornwallis Street opposite the Chitra Cinema upon which it is alleged the absconders fired at the police, who returned the fire, compelling the culprits to surrender.

FIRED AT POLICE.

Further details about the arrest of the alleged political absconders show that the third man arrested was Jagadananda Mookherjee, a released detenu. The house, which was raided was a three storied building divided into several blocks, one of which was occupied by a man lifing with a woman in the back portion, while the front portion was occupied by the arrested youths.

The police surrounded the building at about 3 in the morning and after searching other blocks knocked at the door of the room occupied by youths, when the latter commenced firing from the room, to which the police replied. Nalinidas rushed out of the room house and started firing at the ascended the roof of the adjoining police. A European police officer pursued Nalini and exchanged shots, ultimately forcing Nalini, whose revolver was exhausted, to surrender.

WOUNDED IN THE CHEST.

A volley of shots was fired by both sides, as the result of which Mr. Mukunda Bhattacharjee, a police officer, was wounded in the chest. Dinesh Majumdar received a wound in the forehead, as the result of a scuffle while he was being arrested.

Following the arrest the police seized four revolvers and several cartridges from the room, while two other revolvers were found in the compound of Mawmatha Mitter, a well-known zemindar, which was situated behind the building, presumably thrown by the arrested youths. The house is still under police guard.

ESCAPED CONVICT.

It will be recalled that Dinesh Majumdar was a convict in the Tegart Outrage, who was sentenced to 20 years and escaped from the Midnapore Jail in December 1931. He was suspected to be implicated in the Quinn murder at Chandernagore, while Nalini Das, a detenue, had escaped from the Hijli Detention Camp.—A. P.

HARBOURING AN ABSCONDER

Police Story Of Surya Sen's Arrest

CHITTAGONG, May 18.

The trial of Shreemati Kshirode Prova Biswas, her son Monoranjan Biswas, and Brojendra Nath Sen, who are being prosecuted for alleged harbouring of Surjya Sen, a "proclaimed offender," commenced to-day before the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer. Three other accused, Miss Kalpana Dutt, Santi Chakravarty of Kottali and Susil Das Gupta of Paroikora are absconding. Before the case began, the Court Inspector withdrew the charge against Miss Kalpana Dutt.

The first witness, Romoni Chakravarti, president of the Dhalghat Union Board, having jurisdiction over the village of Gairala, where Surjya Sen was arrested, deposed that he caused many Government notices to be printed and orders broadcast throughout the area informing the people of the apprehension of raid absconders.

Sub-Inspector Sailendra Sen Gupta of the Patiya Thana deposing, stated the story about the arrest of the accused and Surjya Sen. A police party, including himself and a military force from the Patiya Camp with a Captain proceeded to Gairala on the night of February 16. The military surrounded the suspected house and after firing for half an hour, which the witness heard from some way off the house, where his party waited, he was informed that two persons were secured. Witness next found them tied below a haystack.

One was identified as Surjya Sen and the other, accused Brojendra Sen. A fully-loaded revolver and six live-cartridges were seized from Surjya Sen, from whose person later various papers, including a revolutionary leaflet bearing the late Priti Waddader's picture, poem on Surjya Sen, cash memos of some stationery shops and letters were recovered.

Next morning the accused Sreemati Kshirode Prova, Monoranjan and other inmates of the house were arrested. Witness searched the house and seized biscuits tin, tooth paste, brush, canvas shoes, lady's sandle, petticoat, silk ribbon dhoti with blood mark, wet langots, manuscript writing from a book of explosives and copies of "Advance" and "Liberty" dated February 14, 1933, among other things.

After the accused was taken to Patiya witness returned and traced the blood spots from 100 yards off the house upto a canal bank, where it ended. The witness had not concluded his evidence when the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

CONGRESS WORKER GETS ONE YEAR S. I.

Speech Regarding 1914-15 Conspiracy Case Prisoners

SHEIKHUPURA, May 18.

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the case under section 108 I.P.C. against Sardar Rabirsingh, a Congress worker of Nankana who was being prosecuted on the basis of certain speeches alleged to have been delivered by him in connection with the release of the 1914-15 Conspiracy case prisoners. The Additional District Magistrate ordered the accused to give two sureties in the sum of Rs. 2,000 each or in the alternative to undergo one year's simple imrisonment.

On the Sardar Sahib's refusal to furnish the required security he was sent to the judicial lock-up.—A.P.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR HARIJANS

Rs. 14,000 Collected At Karachi

KARACHI, May 22.

The conclusion of the second week of Mahatma Gandhi's fast was observed last evening at a public meeting where an announcement was made that Rs. 14,000 had been collected during the last two weeks for a Harijan Housing Scheme, and a number of Harijan children had been admitted during these two weeks into various schools.

Mr. Choudhry, a Municipal Councillor has given notice of a resolution in Karachi Municipality urging the free grant of a plot land for the construction of houses for Harijans.—A. P.

"THE TRAGEDY OF MOUNT EVEREST"

Film Of 1924 Attempt Revived

LONDON, (By Mail).

Typical of the interest which has been aroused in Britain by the two Everest expeditions this year, is the fact that one London cinema is now reviving the film which was taken by Captain Noel of the 1924 expedition, in which Mallory and Irvine lost their lives witnin a few hundred feet of the summit.

This picture, originally a silent film has now been synchronised with a spoken commentary by Captain Noel. It is 2,563 feet long, and takes about twenty minutes to show.

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